



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

0.5
73
9

MILK OF MAGNESIA

A HYDRATED MAGNESIA
(MgH₂O₂) FLUID.

This form of Magnesia is efficient in Antiacid and Corrective indications, especially so in the Gastro-Intestinal Irritations of Infant, Child and Adult life.

THE CHAS. H. PHILLIPS CHEM. CO., 77 Pine St., New York.

VOL. XVI.

JULY, 1894.

No. 7.

B242755 E

THE

Southern Practitioner,

AN INDEPENDENT MONTHLY JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO MEDICINE AND SURGERY.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION \$1 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

DEERING J. ROBERTS, M.D.,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Entered at the Post-office at Nashville, Tenn., as second class matter,

JNO. RUNDLE, PRINTER, 185 AND 187 N. MARKET STREET, NASHVILLE, TENN.

"MERCAURO"

Permanent Solution of the Bromides of
GOLD, ARSENIC and MERCURY.

A Specific in all Conditions Superinduced by

SYPHILIS

Mercauro does not cause stomachic disturbances.

E. M. JOHNSON CO., 41 Platt St., New York.

Syr. Hypophos. Co. Fellows

Contains the Essential Elements of the Animal Organization—Potash and Lime;

The Oxidising Agents—Iron and Manganese;

The Tonics—Quinine and Strychnine;

And the Vitalizing Constituent—Phosphorus; the whole combined in the form of a Syrup with a Slightly Alkaline Reaction.

It Differs in its Effects from all Analogous Preparations; and it possesses the important properties of being pleasant to the taste, easily borne by the stomach, and harmless under prolonged use.

It has Gained a Wide Reputation, particularly in the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the respiratory organs. It has been employed with much success in various nervous and debilitating diseases.

Its Curative Power is largely attributable to its stimulant, tonic, and nutritive properties, by means of which the energy of the system is recruited.

Its Action is Prompt; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, it promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food products.

The prescribed dose produces a feeling of buoyancy, and removes depression and melancholy; hence *the preparation is of great value in the treatment of mental and nervous affections.* From the fact also, that it exerts a double tonic influence, and induces a healthy flow of the secretions, its use is indicated in a wide range of diseases.

NOTICE—CAUTION.

The success of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites has tempted certain persons to offer imitations of it for sale. Mr. Fellows, who has examined samples of several of these, finds that no two of them are identical, and that all of them differ from the original in composition, in freedom from acid reaction, in susceptibility to the effects of oxygen when exposed to light or heat, in the property of retaining the strychnine in solution, and the medicinal effects.

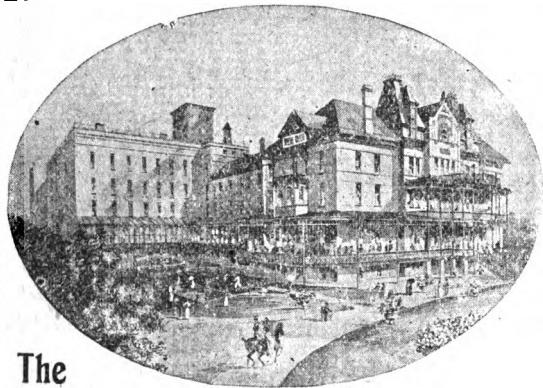
As these cheap and inefficient substitutes are frequently dispensed instead of the genuine preparation, physicians are earnestly requested, when prescribing the Syrup, to write "Syr. Hypophos. Fellows."

As a further precaution, it is advisable that the Syrup should be ordered in the original bottles; the distinguishing marks which the bottles (and the wrappers surrounding them) bear, can then be examined, and the genuineness—or otherwise—of the contents thereby proved.

Medical Letters may be addressed to:

Mr. FELLOWS, 48 Vesey St., New York.





The
Physicians and Surgeons
..... of this country are recognizing the
Alma Sanitarium

America's Ideal as a valuable assistant to their personal weapons to fight inherited tendencies and acquired disease.

Health-Rest-Home It is believed that no other one place possesses so many remedial advantages.

The Climate is favorable. The Water is the strongest bromide known. The Buildings and furnishings are all that money could secure. The Staff contains leaders in the science of prevention and restoration.

Consulting Physicians and Surgeons,
DOCTORS.

GENERAL DISEASE.

WM. E. QUINE,	Chicago.
L. N. DANFORTH,	Chicago.
FRANK BILLINGS,	Chicago.
E. L. SHURLY,	Detroit.
G. H. FUERBRINGER,	Saginaw.
J. B. FRIESWOLD,	Grand Rapids.

SURGERY.

JOHN B. HAMILTON,	Chicago.
D. W. GRAHAM,	Chicago.
THEODORE A. McGRAW,	Detroit.
G. K. JOHNSON,	Grand Rapids.

GYNAEOLOGY.

JAMES H. ETHERIDGE,	Chicago.
HENRY T. BYFORD,	Chicago.
H. W. LONGYEAR,	Detroit.
EUGENE BOISE,	Grand Rapids.

NERVOUS DISEASE.

H. M. LYMAN,	Chicago.
D. R. BROWER,	Chicago.
RICHARD DEWEY,	Chicago.
W. J. HERDMAN,	Ann Arbor.

EYE AND EAR.

BOERNER BETTMAN,	Chicago.
------------------	----------

NOSE AND THROAT.

E. FLETCHER INGALS,	Chicago.
---------------------	----------

PATHOLOGY.

HENEAGE GIBBS,	Ann Arbor.
ELMORE S. PETTYJOHN, M. D.,	
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,	

Formerly of Chicago.

An illustrated booklet mailed to you by permission.

THE ALMA SANITARIUM CO.,

ALMA, MICH.

CONTENTS FOR JULY, 1894.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| Cholera Infantum, by J. R. Harwell, M.D., of Nashville, Tenn..... | 265 |
| Contusions and Sprains of the Back, by Henry J. Wharton, M.D., of Philadelphia, Pa..... | 271 |

SELECTIONS—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| The Early Diagnosis of Cancer of the Cervix Uteri..... | 278 |
| Misplaced Testicle Restored to Its Proper Position; The Curette; Its Indications and Dangers..... | 280 |
| The Causes and Treatment of Infantile Diarrhoea..... | 284 |
| Electrical Terms; Treatment of Uterine Inertia Without Drugs or Tonics..... | 286 |
| Leg Ulcers; Opium for Epilepsy..... | 287 |
| Treatment of Laryngeal Phthisis; Indications for Bleeding; Salicylate of Soda in Tonsillitis..... | 288 |
| The Death Test; Ivy Poisoning; Food for Thought; Warts..... | 289 |
| Ipecac; Calomel in Hepatic Ascites..... | 290 |
| Disinfection in Scarlet Fever..... | 291 |
| Diuretic Action of Cascara | 292 |

EDITORIALS—

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| American Medical Association, Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting | 293 |
| Obituary, Dr. W. T. Briggs | 298 |
| Editorial Items..... | 301, 302, 303, 304 |
| REVIEWS AND BOOK NOTICES..... | 305 |

"H. V. C."

Hayden's Viburnum Compound

Has now been before the profession TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS, and has fully proved itself one of the most remarkable prescriptions in the history of medicine, and such is the testimony of the great body of the medical men in this country. A powerful ANTISPASMODIC and UTERINE TONIC, Free from all *Narcotics, Coal Tar Products, Depressants or other poisons.* It merits and has the confidence of our most eminent physicians of all schools. DR. HAYDEN'S VIBURNUM COMPOUND is specially indicated in the

Ailments of Women,

And in OBSTETRIC PRACTICE, being perfectly *safe* in all cases, *prompt* and *reliable* and ever way superior to *Ergot*. For proof of our statements we refer you to any one who has ever prescribed it, and to every apothecary as to its popularity with the profession. For six thousand testimonials, formulae, special directions, with much reliable reading matter send your address for our large hand-book, "THEORY, PRACTICE, AND DEMONSTRATION," free to

THE NEW YORK PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY,
BEDFORD SPRINGS, MASS.

URIC ACID AND THE URIC SOLVENT

All physicians will testify to the alarming increase in derangements and diseases of the kidneys, and to the complaints induced by a want of healthy action on the part of those important organs.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Cystitis, Renal Calculi, Hematuria, Angina Pectoris, functional and organic diseases of the heart are the products of URIC ACID in the Blood. To *neutralize* and eliminate the cause is the only rational method of cure, and no better remedy has yet been discovered for this purpose than the URIC SOLVENT of DR. HAYDEN.

For a valuable and scientific treatise on Uric Acid and its solvents send for our URIC SOLVENT HAND-BOOK Free.

Twelve ounce Bottles \$1.00, Dispensed by all Druggists.

THE NEW YORK PHARMACEUTICAL CO.,
BEDFORD SPRINGS, MASS

Scott's Emulsion

Is Manifestly The Standard
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

We say "manifestly" because it has more generally the indorsement of the medical fraternity than has any other preparation of cod liver oil.

Physicians have found by personal observation that it is a reliable emulsion—probably Scott's Emulsion is prescribed more often than all other forms of cod liver oil combined.

To tell physicians who have prescribed it why this is so, is unnecessary—to those who have never given it a test we shall be pleased to deliver a sample, free.

FORMULA : 50% of finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil; 6 grs. Hypophosphite of Lime; 3 grs. Hypophosphite of Soda to the fluid ounce.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
New Scott & Bowne Building,
New Chambers, Pearl and Rose Streets,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE STANDARD HYPNOTIC

The steadily increasing use of **BROMIDIA** by the profession in all parts of the world demonstrates its great value as a hypnotic. If human testimony is worth anything at all, then **BROMIDIA** must unquestionably be the best and safest of all sleep producers.

Physicians generally believe that the genuine **BROMIDIA** combines all the advantages of other hypnotics, hence its increasing use everywhere; but why is it that its use is increasing faster in Europe than America?

Because, in consequence of the stringency of the laws, substitution is less practiced in Europe than America.

If you fail to get the same good effects from **BROMIDIA** as you formerly obtained, or if you are disappointed in any way by its use, THEN send to Battle & Co., St. Louis, for a sample, and compare results, it may cause you to change druggists.

BATTLE & CO.

CHEMISTS' CORPORATION,

2001 LOCUST ST.,

76 New Bond Street, LONDON.

5 Rue de la Paix, PARIS.

Karnthner Ring, 18, VIENNA.

80 Montagne de la Cour, Brussels.

160 Friedrich Strasse, BERLIN, GERMANY.

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

18 Corraterie, GENEVA.

9 and 10 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

28 Nieuwe Hoogstraat, AMSTERDAM.

26 rue Bab-Azoun, ALGIERS.

Maltine WITH COCA WINE.

A NEW LIQUID PREPARATION.

EACH FLUID OUNCE CONTAINS
ERYTHROXYLON COCA, - - 30 GRAINS.

Owing to the great diastasic strength of Maltine, there will be found in a dose of "Maltine with Coca Wine" (notwithstanding that it contains only 40% of Maltine), diastase enough to convert more starch than can be converted by a dose of any unattenuated extract of malt now made, whether dry or semi-liquid. It should be borne in mind that the employment of wheat and oats, in addition to malted barley in its preparation, has raised Maltine far above the level of a mere extract of malt, and has placed it, in the almost unanimous estimation of the medical profession, in the front rank of food products as well as digestive agents.

We will send to any physician, who will pay expressage, an eight-ounce bottle of "Maltine with Coca Wine" and an eight-ounce bottle of any other preparation selected from our list.

THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO.,

168 Duane Street, New York City.

Please mention this Journal.

SENNINE

THE NEW AMERICAN ANTISEPTIC

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE
IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Unexcelled as a DRY DRESSING

A Chemically Pure Product of Boracic Acid and Phenol. A very fine White Powder, Odorless, and Slightly Astringent, Antiseptic, Antizimotic, Bactericide, Deodorant, Disinfectant. Furnished in two-ounce tin boxes, with inner cover perforated for convenience of applying on wound surfaces. Free from toxic and irritating effects and unpleasant odor, therefore preferable to carbolic acid, bichloride of mercury, iodoform, etc.

It affords me great pleasure to state that I have used "SENNINE" in my surgical practice with results entirely satisfactory to myself. I say without any hesitation as a drydressing it is unexcelled. I consider it preferable to aristol, eugenol, iodoform, etc., as it is free from toxic and irritating effects, as well as unpleasant odor. Five per cent. is perfectly soluble in 100 parts of water, making a reliable antiseptic wash as well.

A. C. Bonnays.

Professor Surgery Marion Sims Medical College.
Since the introduction of "SENNINE" to the profession
I have been using it in appropriate cases with satisfactory

results. In vaginitis and leucorrhœa it is admirable, and it has proved especially efficacious in pruritus. An especially obstinate case of the latter with a pregnant woman yielded after resorting to every method that had suggested itself to the writer. Improvement set in at once in this case with the use of "SENNINE." At this writing the pruritus and irritations are entirely controlled. For ulcerations, specific and non-specific it is equally applicable. In chancroidal sores it is in my opinion equal to any treatment that can be resorted to: in short it is valuable in any and all the various antiseptic uses.

W. Garrison

To any physician, unacquainted with the medicinal effect of SENNINE, we will mail FREE, sample pamphlets containing full information, and commendations of some of the most prominent physicians in the profession.

Samples of NEUROSINE and DIOVIBURNIA will be furnished FREE, you paying express charges.

DIOS CHEMICAL COMPANY,

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

EVERY PHYSICIAN

has a certain class of patients who worry him a good deal, for while not being exactly ill or confined to their beds, they are always complaining of a feeling of depression, loss of energy, restlessness, insomnia and a general feeling of "je ne sais quoi;" and while these symptoms may indicate a certain form of neurosis or nervous debility, he is at a loss as to what to prescribe, for while there are numerous remedies for nervous diseases, he is often puzzled as to which to use. It is in this class of cases that **CELERINA**, a combination of Celery, Coca, Kola and Viburnum, is indicated, for while not acting as an unnatural stimulus, it soon restores the tired and jaded nervous system to its normal condition, and brings about a feeling of buoyancy and energy that will be pleasing and surprising to both physician and patient, and will induce him to confirm the verdict of his brethren all over the world as to the virtues of this preparation. It is put up in elegant and palatable form, and being made of the best material in large quantities, it is always uniform and certain in its results.

A full size bottle of **CELERINA**
will be sent, FREE to any Physician
who wishes to test it if he
will pay the express charges.

RIO CHEMICAL CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Wayne's Diuretic Elixir,

COMPOSED OF THE PRINCIPAL DIURETICS OF THE U. S. P., BUCHU, JUNIPER,
ACETATE OF POTASH, ETC.

Essential in the successful treatment of Prostatic Troubles,
Irritable Bladder and Urethral Inflammations, Acute and Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Retention and Incontinence of Urine, Acute and Chronic Bright's Disease, Lumbago, and the various forms of Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.

It Differs in its Effects from all Analogous Preparations.

It is prompt in its action and acceptable to the most delicate stomach. Recommended and prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere.

W. F. Glenn, M. D., Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee, writes:-

"I employ Wayne's Diuretic Elixir in all irritations of the kidneys, bladder, urethra and prostate gland, and have found that it meets every indication. From the very highly satisfactory results obtained by me from the use of this preparation during the last few years, I am quite sure its use will be attended by no disappointment or regrets."

Dr. J. F. Taylor, Richmond, Ind., writes:-

"Wayne's Diuretic Elixir has given me better service for the disease's in which it is indicated, than all other remedies combined."

W. E. Kiely, M. D., Prof. Principles and Practice Medicine, Women's Medical College, Cincinnati, O., writes:-

"I have been familiar with Wayne's Elixir for many years, and I take pleasure in recommending it to the profession, feeling confident that in any case in which a diuretic is indicated, that it will give satisfaction."

Pamphlet containing Physicians' evidence of its value sent on application.

Prepared only by WAYNE ELIXIR CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

Tonic Aphrodisiac Tablets (Wayne)

CONTAINING

PHOSPHORUS,

DAMIANA,

EXT. NUX VOMICA,

SAW PALMETTO,

EXT. COCA.

The above formula will at once commend this Tablet to the scientific and practical Physician, for it has a wide range of Therapeutic Utility.

Indicated in Physical Decadence or Exhaustion, a lowered condition of the Nervous System, the result of Over-Work, Sexual Impotency. In Gynecological Practice largely used. Removes Ovarian Pains, Depression and Melancholy. A reliable and positive Aphrodisiac.

These Tablets are manufactured for Physicians' Prescriptions only. Full literature upon application. Obtain in original package, lentiform shape, purple tablets.

Price, \$1.00 per hundred, by mail, upon receipt of price.

Prepared only by WAYNE ELIXIR CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

World's Tribute to
Chas. Marchand's
Glycozone

Highest Award,
Both Medal and Diploma.

Chicago 1893.

Avoid Substitutes

Prescribe only

in original, unbroken

Packages

1 lb. / 1 lb. 1/4 lb. Bottles

Not Sold
in bulk

Send for

Free book of
18 Pages

Physician

Remitting

Express

Charges

Will
receive

Free Sample



**World's Fair
Medal and Diploma**
awarded to
Marchand's Glycozone

THIS HARMLESS REMEDY PREVENTS FERMENTATION
OF FOOD IN THE STOMACH.

IT IS THE MOST POWERFUL AGENT FOR HEALING
PURPOSES. IT CURES:

DYSPEPSIA, GASTRITIS, ULCER OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN,
AND ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF THE
ALIMENTARY TRACT.

Glycozone is sold only in 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz.
bottles, bearing a yellow label, white and black let-
ters, red and blue border, with signature.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Charles Marchand

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts
et Manufactures de Paris" (France).

Mention this publication.

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS.

Laboratory, 28 Prince St., New York.

THE SOUTHERN PRACTITIONER.

AN INDEPENDENT MONTHLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

DEERING J. ROBERTS, M.D., - - - - - *Editor and Proprietor.*

Vol. XVI.

NASHVILLE, JULY, 1894.

No. 7.

Original Communications.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.*

BY J. R. HARWELL, M.D., OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

Cholera infantum is an acute gastro-intestinal disease, characterized by frequent watery evacuations from the bowels, nausea and vomiting, with a rapid exhaustion and extreme depression. It derives its name from its supposed resemblance to Asiatic cholera, and the fact that it is confined to infancy, rarely occurring in children over two years of age.

While resembling Asiatic cholera in some of its aspects it is quite a different disease, and originates from causes entirely foreign to the germ of cholera. One writer in defining the disease designates it as a "gastro-intestinal choleriform catarrh." In classifying the disease some authorities include it in the general term of summer complaint or summer diarrhoea of children,

*Read at Nashville Academy of Medicine, March 29th, 1894.

and in many cases it is but an exaggerated condition of that disease, beginning with a diarrhoea which may run on for days and even weeks, and then culminating in the condition known as cholera infantum. In other cases the attack is ushered in suddenly without any premonitory symptoms.

Etiology.—There are several factors that usually enter into the causation of this disease. Among them may be mentioned hot weather, impure air such as is found in our cities, caused by noxious gases arising from decaying animal and vegetable matter, and dentition—all of which are predisposing causes, while improper food and improper feeding may be regarded as the principal exciting causes. The disease is rare in winter, and, even in hot weather it is rare in healthy country localities, and it often occurs in children before dentition begins. One of the worst cases I have seen occurred in an infant two months old, in winter, and nursing at the breast, but whose mother was foolishly persuaded that all babies should be taught to eat solid food, and who fed it on bread which she had previously masticated. In many cases the disease is superinduced by the impaired quality of the mother's milk, or if bottle-fed impure cow's milk may bring on the disease. And when the quality of the food is not impaired attacks may and often do occur from over-feeding.

Symptoms.—Usually the first symptom is a diarrhoea. If no diarrhoea has previously existed the first few evacuations may contain healthy fecal matter. These soon change, however, to very thin serous discharges, so thin that they soak into the diaper like water, sometimes hardly leaving a stain. The actions often have a musty, disagreeable odor. In many cases they assume a greenish color, are of acid reaction and acid in character, so much so as to excoriate the skin around the anus. Vomiting usually begins after diarrhoea has commenced, but occasionally it is the first symptom that attracts attention. It is usually persistent and hard to control.

There is usually more or less fever in these cases, and in those of severe type the fever is generally very high. The temperature of the skin may be cool and even subnormal. While the thermometer introduced into the rectum often reveals a temperature of 105 and even more, going sometimes to 107. There is

usually considerable acceleration of the pulse, with a moist tongue in the beginning of the disease, and it often is but little coated.

There is usually rapid emaciation, with sunken eyes, flabby skin and muscles, with extreme debility and prostration.

While the desire for food is greatly impaired or entirely lost there is intense thirst, the child taking with avidity anything offered it in liquid form that is cool or tends to allay thirst. Many of these little sufferers will watch with anxious and imploring eyes the glass of cold water and grasp and hold it to their parched lips when offered them until the last drop is drained. They will seize with equal eagerness the breast or bottle, or anything that promises to relieve the intolerable thirst.

There is great restlessness in many cases, especially in the beginning, with tossing of the head and an anxious expression of countenance, and as the disease approaches a fatal termination serious nervous symptoms supervene which end in convulsions and coma. The urine is usually scanty and death has sometimes been attributed to uremia. The very rapid and extraordinary leakage of the serum of the blood through the intestines accounts no doubt in most cases for the scantiness of the urine. There is a symptom I have observed in some cases that I have not seen described in any of the books in connection with the disease. It is frequent yawning or wide opening of the mouth. When I have seen this symptom the patient has nearly always died. It does not occur in the beginning of the disease, but usually just before the severe nervous symptoms supervene such as convulsions and coma.

Morbid Anatomy and Pathology.—From observations made by pathologists the alimentary canal is the principal seat of the changes affected by this disease. There is redness and tumefaction of the mucous membrane of those portions of the tract involved. The solitary follicles are inflamed and in many cases Peyer's patches are also invaded. There is first enlargement of the follicles followed by softening and ulceration. The ulceration may involve the follicles alone, or it may extend, and often does in chronic cases to the surrounding mucous and sub-mucous membranes. After death the stomach has been found to be softened without any lesion of the intestines, in other cases

the stomach is softened while the mucous membrane of the intestines, and particularly the follicular structures are diseased. Again the stomach has been found healthy, while the follicular apparatus or mucous membrane is diseased, while in other cases the gastro-intestinal tube shows no appreciable lesion, or lesions so insignificant as to give no explanation of the gravity of the symptoms. Rilliet and Barthez say on this point: "So far, the disease resembles all the catarrhs, but what is special is the abundance of serous secretion and the disturbance of the great sympathetic nerve." They also point out the fact that the serous secretion appears to be produced by a perspiration (analogous to that of the respiratory passages and of the skin) rather than by a follicular secretion.

Usually other viscera than the alimentary canal present no marked changes in cholera infantum. The liver, lungs, spleen, kidneys, and even the stomach, are often found to have undergone no morbid changes, although any of these organs are liable to be incidentally involved.

Diagnosis.—The diagnosis in cholera infantum is usually very easy. The symptoms are pronounced. The frequent, thin, watery evacuations characteristic of this disease, the nausea, vomiting, great thirst, restlessness, rapid prostration and emaciation, suggest this disease at once. If these symptoms occur in an infant, especially if it be teething and is in a crowded city with the presence of hot weather you may decide with almost unerring certainty that it is cholera infantum you have to deal with. If Asiatic cholera should be prevalent at the same time in that locality it might render diagnosis difficult. Sometimes there are brain symptoms coming on early in cholera infantum that might lead to a suspicion of meningitis, but in meningitis the cerebral trouble is prominent at the beginning, while in cholera infantum the brain symptoms such as stupor and insensibility do not often appear before exhaustion. In meningitis the bowels are usually constipated. If they should be loose and accompanied with vomiting these symptoms are not so violent as cholera infantum.

Prognosis.—True cholera infantum is a grave disease and of short duration. The patient will either die in a few days or get better. The percentage of mortality is large. Physicians,

therefore, cannot be too careful in forming and expressing opinions as to the result. If we should arrest the vomiting, and the evacuations should become more consistent and less frequent, and no brain symptoms supervene, while the pulse is good and the extremities warm, we should be hopeful. But even cases that improve are liable to become chronic and last for weeks and months and finally exhaust the patient. These chronic cases, however, do not differ in their general aspects from the ordinary summer diarrhoea of children.

Treatment.—It is always better to prevent a disease than to cure it. Preventive measures should, therefore, be adopted in all cases where it is practicable, and those causes which operate to produce cholera infantum should be kept as far from infants as possible. Infants as a rule should not be weaned in hot weather and subjected to the dangers incident to an abrupt change of diet. As the disease is rare in the country their removal to healthy country localities is advisable. Great care should be observed as to the quality and quantity of the food. Ordinarily no food is as well adapted to the infant as its mother's milk, but there are exceptions, and sometimes it becomes necessary to resort to artificial feeding. When this is the case we should select that article which most closely resembles human milk. My preference is always for cow's milk, but it must be carefully looked after to see that no fermentation changes take place before it is given to the child. Nursing bottles and nipples should be kept scrupulously clean. I usually direct the nurse to keep several bottles, say a half dozen, and to use them in rotation, and as soon as used to be immediately emptied, and after thorough cleaning to be filled with water in which soda bicarbonate has been dissolved. I have also been accustomed for several years to the use of Fairchild's Peptogenic Milk Powder with bottle-fed children, and I have rarely seen any bad result follow the use of cow's milk when this powder was used with it.

In the treatment of cholera infantum it is often necessary to change the diet at once. If the child nurses the mother we may change to cow's milk, or condensed milk, or to some of the malted milks, or to some of the animal broths. We often see good results follow such changes.

In addition to a change of food give the patient plenty of

pure air if possible, such as can only be found in the country.

Usually there is excessive acidity of the stomach and this acidity is communicated to the stools. The indications are therefore to neutralize this excessive acidity which may be done by the administration of antacids. Lime water, prepared chalk and bismuth answer an excellent purpose. I usually venture to give minute doses of calomel to these little sufferers, notwithstanding several authorities see no good in it. I think it calculated to have a good effect on the faulty secretion in the alimentary tract. At any rate I believe it can do no harm and may arouse a torpid liver to healthy action, causing an increased flow of normal bile, which is itself alkaline and will help to neutralize the excessive acidity found in the intestines.

In the beginning of the disease if the presence of undigested food or other irritating substance is suspected as being in the bowels they should be removed by a good dose of castor oil which may be mixed with aromatic syrup of rhubarb to disguise the nauseous taste.

Some believing the disease to result from the presence of micro-organisms exhibit antiseptic remedies. The bichloride of mercury and other germicides and antiseptics have been used, but I have had little experience with them in this disease. Opium is used by many and is useful in proper doses. I prefer it in the form of paregoric with which you are all familiar. But opium in any form should be given with extreme caution, and its effects closely watched, as there is a tendency in this disease to brain complications which an opiate may precipitate.

Vegetable astringents have had a long run, but I rarely use them now. They sometimes irritate the stomach and do harm.

The subnitrate of bismuth is the best single remedy I know of in this disease. It fulfils several indications most admirably, as it is antacid, astringent and anti-emetic. I believe in the use of alcoholic liquors in this disease, and I always give them in small doses. I think the effect on the stomach is beneficial and helps to relieve nausea, and it helps to carry the blood to the surface.

A gentleman in this Academy a few years ago suggested the hypodermic use of morphia and atropia in this disease, $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain of the former and $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a grain of the latter. I have

never been bold enough to use it, but theoretically it struck me as excellent treatment. Give the patient plenty of cool water. Often the disease is aggravated by allowing the child to take the breast or the bottle to allay its thirst when it only needs water. The serum of the blood is poured like a torrent into the intestines and we can only compensate for this loss by the free administration of water.

When the disease is under control tonics are useful in building up the patient. I prefer the bitter vegetable tonics such as calisaya, gentian, colombo, etc. These, or either of them, may be given in the form of elixir, with or without iron, according to the indications presented in each case.

A REPORT OF NINE CASES OF CONTUSIONS AND SPRAINS OF THE BACK, WITH SPECIAL RE- FERENCE TO THE EARLY TREAT- MENT OF THESE INJURIES.*

BY HENRY R. WHARTON, M.D.,

Surgeon to the Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, and Children's Hospitals; Demonstrator of Surgery at the University of Pennsylvania.

During my term of service in the Presbyterian Hospital in 1892 there were admitted to the surgical wards nine patients who suffered from contusions and sprains of the back, and it has occurred to me that a short description of the method of treatment, which I have employed with the most satisfactory results in this class of injuries, might be of some interest to the Fellows of the Academy.

CASE I.—J. P., aged twenty-eight, gardener, who was admitted to the hospital May 5, 1892, received a blow upon the back in the left lumbar region, from a heavy wooden tub, which caused him severe pain. An examination after admission proved that there was no injury to the spine, but there was intense pain upon pressure in the left lumbar region, and also severe pain upon motion. The patient's back was strapped with adhesive plaster,

*Reported at meeting of Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, May 7th 1894.

and two days afterward he was able to sit up with comfort, and he was discharged from the hospital on May 9th.

CASE II.—H. P., aged nineteen years, fireman, was admitted May 12th, 1892, with the following history: while standing on the edge of the tender of a locomotive he slipped and fell between the tender and the station platform; the engine was moving at the time, and he was rolled between the tender and platform, being severely squeezed in the lumbar region.

Upon examination after admission, no fracture of the spine or pelvis could be detected, but the patient complained of intense pain in the back, was unable to stand, and suffered from retention of urine. The back was firmly strapped with adhesive plaster. Upon introducing a catheter, a large quantity of bloody urine was drawn from the bladder, and after this the patient passed the urine voluntarily, which was deeply tinged with blood for four days. The patient improved steadily, and was discharged from the hospital on May 27th, being able to walk, but still having some tenderness in the lumbar region, this part being still supported by means of adhesive straps.

CASE III.—J. G., aged twenty-five years, steam fitter, was admitted on May, 20th, 1892. The patient stated that while boarding a moving train at Powelton Avenue he was thrown against the milk platform, striking his back and shoulder. An examination on admission, showed slight contusion of the shoulder, and marked contusion and tenderness over the lumbar region. The patient was unable to walk, and complained of severe pain upon pressure and upon making any movements. The patient also suffered from retention of urine, requiring the use of a catheter. The patient was discharged in good condition on June 4th.

CASE IV.—D. D., aged forty-three years, brick-layer, was admitted to the hospital on May 23, 1892. The patient stated that while standing on a platform sixteen feet high, laying brick, the wall was pushed over by a derrick and he was thrown to the ground, striking upon his back. An examination after admission showed marked contusion of back and shoulder, great tenderness upon pressure and motion, and some tenderness over the spinous process of one of the lower dorsal vertebrae. The back

The Thyroid Gland.

Whatever may be the truth as to the virtue of the so-called "animal extracts" there can be no doubt as to the efficacy of the sheep's thyroid. It has been used chiefly in the treatment of Goitre and Myxœdema by physicians on both sides of the Atlantic, with most gratifying results; but, as these ailments are rare in the United States, the opportunities for testing this treatment have been limited. Recently, however, some prominent skin specialists have used Desiccated Thyroids with great benefit in skin diseases such as Lupus, Psoriasis, Scleroderma, etc.

The thyroid is a secretory gland, and when certain conditions result from a failure on the part of the human gland to perform its functions, the lack of secretion is made up by administering a similar substance obtained from animals. As Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen says, in a lecture on "The Therapeutic Properties of Animal Extracts," (Philadelphia Polyclinic, Nov. 15, '93),

"The administration of the Sheep's Thyroid is based on the same principle as that upon which we administer Pepsin or Pancreatin in digestive disorders."

We prepare desiccated Thyroid Glands in a concentrated form, six grains representing one entire average gland of the sheep. The usual dose is from three to ten grains three times a day.

The utmost care is used in its preparation.

The price of our Desiccated Thyroids is \$1.00 per oz., packed in ounce bottles, or \$12.00 per lb., in pound bottles. To any member of the medical profession desiring to experiment we shall be glad to send samples of our Desiccated Thyroids, free.

Armour & Company, Chicago.

• UNEXCELLED IN LA GRIPPE AND PNEUMONIA •

~~ANALGIN-E-LABORDE,~~

Called " ~~ANALGIN-E-LABORDE,~~
Hereafter **LABORDINE.**"

ONLY ELEMENTS, C. H. N. O.

CAUTION:—To avoid mistakes in future, please specify "**LABORDINE**" instead of **Analgine-Laborde** as **Coal-Tar Products** of somewhat similar name are being frequently dispensed by **mistake** for our **product**. Hence our reason for **change of name**. The majority of Antipyretics, Analgesics and Anodynes on the market are **COAL-TAR PRODUCTS** and as Physicians will know, are **dangerous** and many deaths are attributed to their use.

LABORDINE is a purely vegetable product of a brownish gray color, agreeable taste and odor, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcoholic solutions, and compatible with all drugs. It is an original formula of **PROF. LABORDE**, and is in general use in France and all other European Countries, and has taken the place of all **Coal-Tar Products**, as it has none of the disadvantages of the same, such as Antipyrine, etc., etc. As a remedy for headaches and fevers, arising from any cause, it is unexcelled, also for vague transitory and wandering pains as of the Neuralgic and Rheumatic type.

LABORDINE Sustain the action of the heart
always.

- " Is perfectly harmless.
- " Is a purely vegetable product.
- " Leaves no deleterious after effects
- " Always acts alike.

LABORDINE Habit cannot be acquired.
Does not derange the stomach.

- " Leaves the head clear.
- " Does not cause dizziness.
- " The dose never needs to be increased.

Labordine is unexcelled by any of the Coal-Tar Products or their compounds, as an antipyretic, analgesic and anodyne, compatible with all drugs, therefore most useful and indicated in diseases of inflammatory and nervous origin. **PRICE \$1.00 PER OUNCE.** (Powder or 5 grain tablets.)

Average dose: 10 grains, repeat if necessary in fifteen minutes. Samples to physicians on application.

LABORDINE CHEMICAL CIE,

(*Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.*)

No. 9 N. EIGHTH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

was strapped, which gave great comfort. The patient was kept in bed for a week, and was discharged on June 6th, in good condition.

CASE V.—R. C. W., aged twenty-seven years, brakeman, was admitted to the hospital on May 28, 1892. The patient stated that he was knocked off the top of a car on which he was riding and was thrown to the ground; striking upon his back. On examination there were marked contusion of the back in the lumbar region, tenderness upon pressure, and inability to stand or walk. The patient's back was strapped, which gave him marked relief, and he was discharged June 30th.

CASE VI.—A. W., aged twenty-eight years, trucker, was admitted to the hospital May, 31, 1892. Patient stated that while moving a heavy slab or stone, it fell and struck him upon his back. An examination after admission to the hospital detected no fracture of the vertebrae, but there was great soreness and tenderness on pressure in the lumbar region. The back was strapped, and the patient discharged from the hospital on June 3rd, in good condition.

CASE VII.—J. C., aged nineteen years, iceman, was admitted to the hospital on June 12, 1892. The patient stated that he slipped while crossing the street, and fell, striking his back upon the curbstone. He was unable to walk, and was brought to the hospital by the patrol. Upon examination after admission it was found that the patient had great pain in the left lumbar region, but there was no evidence of fracture of the vertebrae. The back was strapped, which gave him immediate relief. This patient suffered from retention of urine, and upon evacuation of the bladder it was found that the urine was bloody. The blood disappeared from the urine in a few days. The patient did well, and was discharged on June 14th.

CASE VIII.—W. McN., aged thirty-five years, brakeman, was admitted June 22, 1892. The patient stated that in a freight wreck at Tacony the car on which he stood was thrown from the track, and he was thrown to the ground, striking upon his back. An examination after admission showed that he was suffering from contusion of the back and foot. The back was strapped, and the patient was discharged, in good condition, on June 25th.

CASE IX.—L. B., aged twenty-five years, was admitted to the

hospital June 25, 1892. The patient stated that while standing on the top of a freight car he was knocked off by the Spring Garden street bridge, and was thrown to the ground, striking upon his back. On examination after admission, he was found to be suffering from severe contusion of the back, but there was no evidence of fracture of the vertebrae. The back was strapped, which gave him marked relief. The patient also passed bloody urine. The patient did well, and was discharged on June 28th.

It will be noticed in the above cases that the lumbar-dorsal region of the back was the part most frequently injured, and this part seems to be that which was most commonly the seat of contusions and sprains. As regards the treatment of contusions and sprains of the back, I consider that rest in bed is a matter of the first importance, and in addition I have found that the pain and general discomfort of the patient is much diminished, and the time of treatment much shortened by having the back firmly strapped as soon as the patient came under observation. The strapping of the back is effected by taking strips of resin-adhesive or of rubber-adhesive plaster, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and long enough to extend half way around the body; these are applied so as to cover in the back, one strap slightly overlapping the other, from a point just below the junction of the last vertebrae with the sacrum to the lower ribs. These straps were often removed at the end of two or three days, and the back was re-strapped if the pain and tenderness still persisted. The straps were usually allowed to remain in place until the patient was up and about, without complaining of pain or discomfort in the region of the injury. In cases of severe contusion the straps often require renewal a number of times.

This method of treatment of contusions of the back was first called to my notice by Professor Ashurst while serving as resident physician in his wards at the University Hospital, and since I have employed it I have entirely discarded the use of fomentations and stimulating lotions, which are generally recommended in the treatment of these injuries.

The treatment usually recommended in contusions and sprains of the back is warmth, frictions, stimulating liniments, and

dynes, acupunctures, galvanism, and massage, and of these I think massage is the most valuable, employed after the acute symptoms following the injury have subsided; but in early stages of these injuries I am convinced that strapping will be found the most satisfactory method of treatment.

I have observed that the application of straps employed as above described is usually promptly followed by relief of pain, and the fixation produced allows the patient to move with more comfort, and I am very certain, after having employed this method of treatment in a considerable number of cases, that the time required for the recovery of the injured parts is much shortened. It will be observed, by referring to the cases reported, that many of them were comparatively trivial injuries, and the patients recovered in a short time; but even in this class of cases the suffering is often very intense for the first few days. It will be observed that Cases II, VII, and IX passed bloody urine for a few days after the injury, showing that the injury had been severe enough to produce laceration or contusion of the kidney. Lidell, (*Inter. Encyclopædia of Surgery*, vol. iv., p. 700) in his very excellent article upon contusions and sprains of the back, speaks of the frequency of haematuria in these injuries when powerful blows have been delivered upon the lumbar or dorsal region of the back. The recovery, as far as I know, in all of the cases reported was satisfactory, except in Case IV. In this case the patient developed, some months after leaving the hospital, symptoms of traumatic neurasthenia, complaining of pain in the back and head, and vertigo, and brought suit against the contractor for whom he was working at the time of the injury. From what I heard of this case, and from the fact that when it was ascertained that the patient was doing his ordinary work, the suit was settled for a trivial sum, I am inclined to think that the symptoms developed were not severe, and might be classed as litigation symptoms.

In cases of severe contusion of the back when there is inability to stand or there is present great pain on motion, and where tenderness over the spine and a certain amount of fixation is present after the injury, I think there is too much tendency to attribute the symptoms resulting to an injury of the spinal cord or membrane, which injuries when unaccompanied with frac-

tures of the vertebræ are extremely rare; whereas, the injury resulting to the muscles, ligamentous structures, and nerves, with perhaps the wrenching and laceration of the vertebral articulations, is perfectly possible to account for the symptoms resulting, and I agree with Mr. Page, that many of these cases are well described by the term "traumatic lumbago."

As contusions and sprains of the back are injuries which are often followed by the development of symptoms which are described as traumatic neurosis, or traumatic neurasthenia, it seems to me that these are cases which should be carefully treated when they first come under the observation of the surgeon, for I am sure that many of these cases if so treated by rest and fixation for a short time would make more complete recoveries, and would be less likely to develop the symptoms above described. In cases of contusions or sprains of the back in which symptoms of traumatic neurasthenia develop, and which give rise to litigation it is often difficult for the surgeon to estimate how far the original shock of the system following the injury is responsible for the symptoms presented. In many cases the objective signs presented leave no doubt of the severe nature of the injury, while in other cases the symptoms complained of are mainly subjective in their character, and these are the cases which give rise to the most troublesome litigation. It is often difficult to decide whether the symptoms presented are merely assumed or exaggerated for fraudulent purposes, or whether, without any attempt at deception on the part of the patient, injuries trivial in themselves may be unconsciously exaggerated, and be apparently productive of serious results. Although many severe injuries of the back apparently recover without developing such symptoms as have been described, there is no doubt that the element of compensation for suffering and disability from the injuries received plays an important part in the exaggeration of these symptoms, and the expectancy may be justly credited with an important place in their exaggeration. In cases of serious disorder resulting from contusions and sprains of the back, often apparently trivial, the symptoms developing are usually progressive in their character, and soon there will become manifestly marked objective signs, such as paralysis, disturbances of the reflexes, loss of electrical excitability, dis-

turbances of the bladder, loss of flesh, sleeplessness, etc., which place the existence of morbid changes beyond a doubt.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. James Collins: I regard the method described as ideal with one exception. My habit has been to suspend the patient and then fix the back, not necessarily to lift him up, but simply to make the back straight. I regard this as necessary to make the treatment ideal.

Dr. John Ashurst Jr.: I have often resorted to this mode of treatment. Where the condition is one of contusion rather than of sprain, I commonly apply lead-water and laudanum, or some similar fomentation, until the superficial tenderness has passed away, and then apply strapping. In sprain or partial rupture of the muscles of the back, the immediate application of straps or of some other means of securing complete rest is all that is required, but where there is a positive contusion there is, I think, advantage in first using anodyne fomentations for a few days.

Dr. Richard T. Harte: I have seen many contusions of the back at the Pennsylvania Hospital, the force often being received over the ribs and transmitted to the vertebræ. In these cases I think that there is a certain amount of synovitis and arthritis between the end of the ribs and the vertebræ. In all these cases treatment by strapping gave immediate relief. If the patients are allowed to go without treatment they often go from bad to worse and have a long convalescence.

Dr. Joseph Hearn: It might be of interest to refer to the diagnosis between lumbago and sprain in the back. If a person sprains his back he goes about his work for an hour or two without any discomfort, but when he takes a rest he cannot get up. In lumbago the pain comes on suddenly and continues.

Dr. Wharton: I have had no experience with suspension, as I have been satisfied with the use of straps.

In cases where there was contusion with effusion of blood I formerly used lead-water and chloride of ammonium lotion, but in my recent cases I have resorted to strapping, even when this condition existed. In these cases the patients experienced relief, and the pressure probably limited the effusion of blood.

Selections.

THE EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF CANCER OF THE CERVIX UTERI.

—The *British Med. Jour.* for May 12th gives a report of an address delivered before the Southeastern Branch of the British Medical Association by Dr. Ernest Herman, of London, in which he says that the early diagnosis of uterine cancer is important, as secondary growths occur later and more seldom with cancer of the uterus than any other part of the body, and, if it is removed, there is a better prospect of freedom from recurrence than in any other form of the disease. Modern improvements, he says, have made it possible to remove cancer of any part of the body, and, if it is removed, there is a better prospect of freedom from recurrence than in any other form of the disease. Modern improvements, he says, have made it possible to remove cancer of any part of the uterus, so long as it is limited to this organ, with little risk, but to be successful it must be limited to the uterus. Cancer of the vaginal portion begins in a part that can be felt and seen, and it can be diagnosticated earlier than any other form, and therefore ought to be more successfully treated ; cancer of the cervix spreads more rapidly beyond the other form, and is less amenable to treatment. This disease occurs chiefly toward the end of the child-bearing period, but it has been seen in childhood and in extreme old age, and therefore the patient's age should not influence the diagnosis in the least. A tendency to cancer is sometimes hereditary, but this should not have the slightest weight, as only a very small proportion of patients inherit the disease.

The first symptoms of cancer are usually hemorrhage and leucorrhœa ; pain and wasting come later. The early diagnosis is so important, says Dr. Herman, that any unusual hemorrhage or discharge in a woman who has had children is a reason for vaginal examination, for it may be the first symptom of cancer, and the nature of this disease can not be determined without



Galenical Preparations

MANUFACTURED BY

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.

—FOUNDED 1856—

Standard and Official Preparations for Physicians Only.

PIL. SUMBUL COMP.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

(Dr. Goodell.)

B—Ext Sumbul....1 gr. Ferri Sulph. Exs....1 gr.
Asafoetida.....2 grs. Ac. Arsenious....1-40 gr.

"I use this pill for nervous and hysterical women who need building up." This pill is used with advantage in neurasthenic conditions in conjunction with Warner & Co.'s Bromo Soda, one or two pills taken three times a day.

PIL. LADY WEBSTER.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

B—Pulv. Aloes....2 grs. Pulv. Rose Leaves....½ gr.
Pulv. Mastich....¼ gr. Ft. one pill.

Lady Webster Dinner Pills. This is an excellent combination officially designated as Aloes and Mastich, U. S. P. We take very great pleasure in asking physicians to prescribe them more liberally, as they are very excellent as an aperient for persons of full habit or gouty tendency when given in doses of one pill after dinner.

PIL. CHALYBEATE.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

Proto. Carb. of Iron, 3 grains.
Dose, 1 to 3 Pills.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.'S FERUGINOUS PILLS.)
Ferri Sulph. Fe SO₄ } Ferri Carb. Fe CO₃
Potass. Carb. K₂ CO₃ } Potass. Sulph. K₂ SO₄

PIL. CHALYBEATE COMP.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

Same as Pil. Chalybeate, with ½ grain Ext. Nux Vomica added to each pill to increase the tonic effect.
Dose, 1 to 3 Pills.

PIL. DIGESTIVA.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

A VALUABLE AID TO DIGESTION.

B—Pepsin Conc'...1 gr. Gingerine.....1-16 gr.
Pulv Nux Vom. ¼ gr. Sulphur.....½ gr.

This combination is very useful in relieving various forms of Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and will afford permanent benefit in cases of enfeebled digestion, where the gastric juices are not properly secreted.

As a dinner pill, Pil. Digestiva is unequalled, and may be taken in doses of a single pill either before or after eating.

PIL. ANTISEPTIC.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

Each pill contains
Sulphite Soda.....1 gr. Ext. Nux Vomica...½ gr.
Salicylic Acid.....1 gr. Dose, 1 to 3 Pills.

Pil. Antiseptic is prescribed with great advantage in cases of Dyspepsia attended with acid stomach and enfeebled digestion, following excessive indulgence in eating or drinking. It is used with advantage in Rheumatism.

PIL. ANTISEPTIC COMP.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

Each pill contains
Sulphite Soda.....1 gr. Powd Capsicum...1-10 gr.
Salicylic Acid.....1 gr. Concentrated Pepsin, 1 gr.
Ext. Nux Vom.½ gr. Dose, 1 to 3 Pills.

Pil. Antiseptic Comp. is prescribed with great advantages in cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Malassimilation of food.

PIL. ALOIN, BELLADONNA AND STRYCHNINE.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

B—Aloin.....1-5 gr. Ext. Belladonna....½ gr.
Strychnine.....1-6 gr. Dose, 1 to 2 Pills.
Medical properties—Tonic, Laxative.

Try this pill in Habitual Constipation.

INGLUVIN

A POTENT AND RELIABLE REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF
MARASMUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM,
INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA and SICK STOMACH, caused from debility of that
organ. It is superior to the Pepsin preparations, since it acts with
more certainty, and effects cures where they fail.

A Specific for Vomiting in Pregnancy,

In doses of 10 to 20 grains.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Elixir Salicylic Acid Comp.

Prepared only by WM. R. WARNER & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This preparation combines in a pleasant and permanent form, in each fluid drachm, the following:

R Acid. Salicylic (Schering's) grs. v. Potass. Iodid. grs. iss.
Cimicifuga, - grs. i $\frac{3}{4}$. Tr. Gelsemium, gtt. i.

So prepared as to afford a permanent, potent and reliable remedy in

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, LUMBAGO, ETC.

This preparation is especially valuable for rheumatic diathesis and in the treatment of acute inflammatory subacute and chronic rheumatism; any of which will yield to tablespoonful doses; every three or four hours, until four doses are taken; then a dessertspoonful at a time and finally decreased to a teaspoonful every three or four hours.

In acute inflammatory rheumatism, experience has proven that two tablespoonfuls administered every four hours, until a slight ringing in the ears follows, the dose then decreased to a tablespoonful every three or four hours, will produce the desired effects.

The advantages of Elixir Salicylic Acid Comp. are afforded by the combination of Salicylic Acid with Soda in excess, thus forming a salt less corrosive and irritating and more readily borne by the stomach.

The other ingredients possesses advantages well known to the Profession to whom this preparation is alone introduced, we therefore suggest the propriety of specifying "Warner & Co.'s" and ordering in f $\frac{3}{4}$ xii quantities, to obtain original bottles.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to us to be able to place before the Profession a remedy so effectual in the cure of one of the most stubborn classes of disease.

Elixir Salicylic Acid Comp. is put up in 12-oz. square blue bottles, with prescription label on it, and may be obtained from Druggists everywhere.

See that no substitutes are offered.

local examination. In considering the local signs, the features which distinguish cancer in any part of the body must be taken into consideration.

When cancer begins as an outgrowth from the surface it may look like a growth of warts, or papillæ, or granulations on the vaginal portion, and the surface feels uneven or even and rough. It may begin also as an ingrowth beneath the surface. It can be detected by an angry, livid red spot, the surface of which is at first quite smooth. This angry color depends upon the vascularity caused by the new growth and upon its tendency to break down, which leads to minute haemorrhages into the growth before the breaking down is extensive enough to make a breach of the surface. The livid surface of a cancer spot bleeds on being rubbed, so that a smooth, dark-red spot, bleeding on contact, is very suspicious. This is the earliest stage of cancer, and if there is a nodule that can be felt, the suspicion is still stronger. If the cancer has so advanced as to form a growth like a mushroom or a cauliflower, the diagnosis can scarcely be doubtful.

With regard to microscopical diagnosis, Dr. Herman thinks that the value of the microscope has been overestimated, and that to rely upon its use may lead to many mistakes. It may now and then, he says, reveal cancer in a doubtful case, but negative microscopical evidence should never be trusted. The characters seen with the naked eye and the behavior of the growth should always be taken into account as well as its histology, and if the two conflict, the behavior is the more trustworthy. If the case is a doubtful one, behavior of the suspicious part under treatment is the best test. One or two applications of strong carbolic acid will improve the local condition, and the diseased part will cease to bleed on contact. If the disease is cancer, these applications will stimulate its growth, and the local changes will be more pronounced after such treatment.

After there are symptoms indicating cancer of the cervical canal, and nothing is detected with the fingers and the speculum to account for them, the suspicion can be confirmed only by dilating the cervix. The liability to error in conclusions based on a microscopical examination of broken-off pieces, says the author, applies more strongly to this form of cancer than to that

of the vaginal portion, as it is not possible to detect where the broken off pieces come from. This form of cancer advances so rapidly, and the initial signs are so slight, that the opportunity seldom occurs for early diagnosis and treatment.—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*

A MISPLACED TESTICLE RESTORED TO ITS PROPER POSITION.—Dr. Edward Martin presented to the College of Physicians, of Philadelphia, Surgical Section, April 15th, ult., a case of misplaced testicle in a boy aged nine years. He said the testicle normally descended on the left side, but on the right side it had gone into the perinæum, lying an inch in front of the anus. It was freely movable and normal in size. The difficulty, of course, had been that from its false position the gland had been exposed to traumatism. The boy had already suffered from one attack of acute orchitis. The history of these cases of misplaced testicle showed that the gland was at first entirely normal in structure and development; but that it finally, simply from chronic inflammation incident to repeated slight injuries and atrophies, had become useless; hence the great importance of shifting the still normal testicle to its protected position.

The only method to be considered in this case had been a free incision, division of adhesions, and replacement. The testicle had been cut down upon. The cord had been dissected free; some dense fibrous bands passing backward toward the anus and adherent to the epididymis had been cut, an opening had been made in the tissue of the scrotum, and the testicle had been secured in its proper position by two stitches passing through the lower part of the vaginal tunic and the inner skin surface of the base of the scrotum. The long wound had been united in a cross direction, thus deepening the scrotal sac. The wound had healed without suppuration, and the testicle lay in a perfectly normal position.

The boy was now perfectly well and able to ride a bicycle without discomfort.—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*

THE CURETTE: ITS INDICATIONS AND DANGERS.—The operation of curettage required as strict an observance of the tech-

nique of antisepsis as a laparotomy. In applying traction to the uterus, great caution should be exercised, particularly where inflammatory changes have taken place in the adnexa. Dilatation or divulsion of the canal is not always demanded, as for instance in puerperal disease. The steel dilator with thick corrugated blades, is the best and safest instrument. Where much contraction is present, a finer instrument, or even a pair of uterine dressing forceps may be used at first. Open the blades slowly, and by manual pressure alone. The screw should be used with the utmost caution, if at all, for it exerts an amount of power that cannot always be measured by the operator. He was convinced that a considerable proportion of the disasters that follow curettage are due to too rapid divulsion.

With the sound, the direction and length of the canal is now ascertained, the curette is pressed to the fundus, and the endometrium scraped systematically; commencing at one cornu, and working round to the place of beginning. A grating of the tissue under the instrument is sometimes felt by the operator, and even heard by the assistants; This sensation is not imparted in every case, and must not be always expected. The muscular tissue may, in certain septic conditions, be so softened and degenerated that the operator, in search of the grating sensation would be likely to achieve perforation instead. The next step is irrigation of the uterine cavity with hot water. This is best done with a reflow irrigator. Swabbing the cavity with iodine tincture after curetting interferes with good drainage. It is an astringent, and upon its use the organ contracts, so that gauze packing can only be imperfectly done.

For packing, take a strip of iodoform gauze an inch and a half wide and one or two yards long, and pack it lightly up to the fundus, leaving the end hanging from the os. Leave this *in situ* not less than forty-eight hours. If removed sooner than the second day, it has to be torn from its adhesions, often causing fresh bleeding and increasing the traumatism. After the second day it will have become coated smoothly with lymph and slips easily out of its bed. After removing the gauze, a vaginal douche must not be given for eight or ten hours. A week or ten days in bed must be insisted upon in every case.

Curettes of various designs are to be found, but they may be reduced to two varieties, the sharp curette with inflexible shank,

and the dull curette with flexible shank. There are cases which call for the sharp instrument, and without it no surgeon's equipment is complete. But it is surprising how thoroughly the womb can be scraped with the milder instrument, how much surer the surgeon feels in handling it, and how much more benign are its after-effects in comparison. We ought not to consider the curette as a knife; its end and aim is to scrape and not to cut. The flexibility of the shank is a decided advantage, but it should not bend too easily. A moderately small blade will prove most serviceable, and will require less dilatation for its admittance.

The indications for the curette are numerous and varied, and it is constantly supplanting older methods of treatment. There are many other conditions besides those in which hemorrhage is a leading feature, where the usefulness of the curette has been prominently brought forward of late. The following is a brief consideration of the principal ones:

Puerperal Endometritis.—Much has been said lately for and against curettage in puerperal endometritis. But the speaker was convinced that many a life would be saved if it were resorted to more promptly and unflinchingly in this formidable disease. The following were the objections offered: 1. The procedure is highly dangerous. 2. The affection is systemic, resulting from absorption of toxines, and the curette cannot reach it. 3. The endometrium is, in most cases, only secondarily affected. 4. Admitting that the endometrium is primarily affected, the infection spreading so rapidly beyond the mucosa that the only result is to inflict further lesion for the introduction of sepsis. These objections are largely theoretical. Results prove emphatically that the curette does reach the disease and exercises a profound influence upon it. Nothing is so dangerous as non-interference. The magnificent achievements of Weiss and others with the curette in puerperal sepsis mark a new era in our treatment of this disease.

Chronic Endometritis.—The curette treatment of obstinate endometritis is one of the most promising of the recent steps in gynecological advancement. The procedure may have to be repeated, but even one curetting will often work a radical change for the better.

Salpingitis.—In acute tubal diseases, the teachings of Pryor,

Krug, Baldy and others, as to the value of curettage, may be accepted as generally true. A salpingitis is always an extension of an endometritis; and, on the other hand, an endometritis may be kept alive, or constantly relighted, by a discharge from a diseased tube. Treat vigorously the endometritis by scraping and repeated packing, and a marked effect is produced upon the salpingitis. It is especially in the early stages of tubal diseases that the benefit of curettage is most apparent.

Pelvic Peritonitis.—To curette the womb for the relief of pelvic peritonitis is a procedure that has recently found earnest advocates among advanced gynecologists. On pathological grounds there is much to be said in its favor, for pelvic peritonitis is always of septic origin. Those who, in cases seen early, before the inflammation has advanced, at once remove the source of infection, the septic endometrium, claim that the results fully justify the procedure.

Chronic Metritis.—In this rebellious affection, it is seldom that the symptoms are not ameliorated by the judicious use of the curette, which may be frequently repeated with impunity and with benefit.

A few words on the dangers and contraindications of the curette. It would be useless to deny that untoward results are constantly following its use. A seemingly careful and gentle application of the instrument has been known to again and again light up a violent inflammation. Why should so rational an instrument be so fertile in the production of pelvic disease? Neglect of post-operative and ante-operative antiseptic minutiae is a more prolific source of failure than any other cause.

Delicacy of touch is another prerequisite. As a rule, the curette is wielded too vigorously. It is easy to scrape a hole through the womb in certain conditions of the organ, and we never can be fully positive that those conditions are not present. Perforation of the uterine wall is an accident that might be supposed to be due to rough or incautious use of the curette, but it is not always so.

Fewer accidents would occur if more gentleness were observed both in dilating and scraping, and if more precision in the knowledge of intra-pelvic conditions were first arrived at; in short, if the instrument were resorted to in a less routine manner.—W. H. MAYS, M.D., in *Southern Cal. Practitioner*.

THE CAUSES AND TREATMENT OF INFANTILE DIARRHEA.— The *Journal de clinique et de therapeutique infantiles* for May 24th publishes a paper on this subject by Dr. G. Variot in which he says that the majority of infants who are attacked with diarrhoea and vomiting are those artificially fed or those who are given solid food at a time when their digestive organs have not attained their full activity and power. Where there is hereditary syphilis or scrofulo-tuberculosis, the children are more susceptible to digestive troubles, as these affections greatly impair the young organism, the digestive organs of which are in a constantly changing condition. In these cases diarrhoea is only an epiphenomenon, and it is not astonishing if it resists the usual means for combating it, for it may be combined with tuberculous lesions of the intestine or of the mesenteric ganglia.

Children nursed exclusively at the breast are rarely attacked with persistent diarrhoea, although, even in this case, too frequent nursing will cause a gastro-intestinal dyspepsia, accompanied by repeated vomiting and diarrhoea. A constant change also of wet nurses, is, again, a cause of this affection in infants.

With regard to solid food, physicians have insisted that milk is the only diet for infants, but it seems almost impossible, says Dr. Variot, to impress this simple fact particularly upon the common people, who, in France, and in America, according to Dr. L. Emmet Holt, obstinately cling to the idea that the sooner the children are fed on solid food the quicker they will grow. It is generally admitted that food should not be given to infants before dentition occurs. At this age the salivary and intestinal glands are powerless to saccharize the starchy substances, which irritate the mucous membranes and undergo injurious fermentations. In some cases which had come under the author's observation, where solid food had been given to the children, the abdomen was distended and dilated, and at the linea alba there was a true eventration, so that one or two fingers could be introduced between the two recti muscles, and this eventration indicated that the abdominal wall had been in some way forced open by the flatulent distention of the intestines. This flatulence was without doubt connected with the abnormal gaseous fermentation of the starchy substances.

Another cause of diarrhoea in infants is the quality of the

milk, which is often inferior, and the milk which is sold to the poor, especially in large cities, is often dirty and adulterated. Much sickness and many deaths also are attributed to the use of the nursing bottles with long rubber tubes, which are so difficult to clean properly, and to the rapid alterations of the milk, into which the breath of the child is constantly passing; the milk also is often diluted with impure water and contains septic germs which provoke very dangerous fermentation. The statistics of death from diarrhoea, drawn up by different observers, all go to show that that the mortality is greater in June, July, and August, and at this time the digestive organs should be carefully watched, particular attention being paid to the quality of the milk and to its sterilization; if necessary, the quantity should be somewhat reduced at each meal. Some writers have observed epidemics of diarrhoea, and some cases of contagion. Although not much importance is attached to the latter, it is well, the author says, to take children to the country during hot weather. Another cause of diarrhoea is dentition, the effects of which should not be neglected. The author does not share the popular idea that diarrhoea from this cause is salutary and needs no attention; at this time the digestive organs of infants should be carefully watched. As soon as the diarrhoea appears the child should not nurse oftener than every three hours; if it is artificially fed the milk should be diluted with a third of limewater. Before the child nurses a teaspoonful of the following mixture should be given: Distilled water, two ounces; lactic acid, half a drachm; tannin dissolved in alcohol, eight grains; and syrup of quince, five drachms.

For a child fed artificially, the author always prescribes sterilized milk, and gives careful directions for the antiseptic cleansing of the bottle. The best proof, he says, that diarrhoea, if it is treated from the first day of its appearance, is due to the bad quality of the milk, is that it yields to treatment in two or three days after the administration of sterilized milk. In some of the author's cases this was the only agent used to effect a recovery from attacks of diarrhoea due to bad milk, toast-water, etc. If sterilized milk is properly prepared and of good quality, it is the best food for children artificially fed, as the sterilization destroys all morbid or noxious germs, and the author has observed that, as a rule, it is well borne by infants.—*N. Y. Med. Journal.*

ELECTRICAL TERMS.—The “volt” is the unit of measure of electro-motive force, which will circulate a current of electricity of one “ampeer” through a resistance of one “ohm.”

The “ampeer” is the unit of measure of the “volume of the “volt” or “strength” of a current. The “ohm” is the unit of measure of the resistance of the circuit.

The number of ampeers flowing through any circuit is equal to the number of volts of electro-motive force, divided by the by the number of ohms of resistance in the entire circuit. (Ohm’s Law.)

The term “electro-motive force” is used to designate the pressure or head under and by virtue of which an electric current circulates. This is created by a “difference of potential” causes, from the two sides of the source of supply.

“Difference of potential” corresponds to a difference in level in hydraulics or a difference in temperature in thermo-dynamics. A current will flow from a higher or “positive” potential to a lower or “negative” potential as there exists a difference of potential.

The “coulomb” is the established unit of measurement of the quantity of the current, and its value is equal to that quantity of electricity which will flow through or into a body when one ampeer of strength flows for one second of time.—*Electricity*, W. Adams, M.D.

THE TREATMENT OF UTERINE INERTIA WITHOUT DRUGS OR TONICS.—Van Waters (*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, June 25, 1893,) remarks that the beneficial action of a suppository in the rectum in constipation is widely known. He asks: Why should not the same good result follow the use of a suppository in uterine inertia, and what more ready and effective suppository could we have than the hand? Hence when the case has so far progressed that we are satisfied it is time for delivery to take place and yet inertia has supervened, the hands should be rendered strongly aseptic by the use of water, soap and a brush, and afterward immersion in a creolin solution. Then, and after the administration of a little chloroform, the hand, well annointed with vaseline, should be gradually and slowly introduced into

the vagina. As soon as it has remained there a few minutes pains will commence and increase in severity, in some cases to such an extent that the hand has to be withdrawn. In those cases in which Van Waters has resorted to this procedure the results have been most gratifying.—*The University Med. Magazine.*

LEG ULCERS.—Dr. J. W. Hallum, of Carrollton claims (*Atlanta Med. and Surg. Jour.*) good results in the treatment of leg ulcers by painting them with lead carbonate and linseed oil, in the following proportion :

Pure white lead (ground in oil).....	3 cxx.
Raw linseed oil	3 lviii.

Mix well, and paint the ulcer once or twice a day, after washing it with warm water. Dry well before painting. The best thing to apply the remedy with is a camel's-hair-brush. He was not able to tell how this application effects a cure; but lead carbonate is a sedative, astringent, and probably possesses disinfectant powers, all of which he considers quite essential in the cure of these ulcers. The shortest time in which he has been able to accomplish a cure by this method was six days. The ulcer was two and one-half inches in diameter, and of three years' standing, but had not penetrated the entire true skin.

OPIUM FOR EPILEPSY.—At a recent meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine Dr. Jos. Collins read a paper in which he set forth his experiences with this agent. He stated that it had been suggested about a year ago, and that he had tried it on fifty patients. The method of treatment was to give from half a grain to two grains daily, and gradually increase to fifteen grains. After a few weeks the opium was discontinued suddenly and large doses of bromide (half a drachm four times daily) were given for a short time, and then reduced. In twenty cases which had been observed closely, all except one had been benefited, and in two there had been no return of the fits thus far. He did not regard the drug as a specific, or as uniting with the bromides, but he thought it a valuable adjuvant, and one that would take a permanent place in the management of this obstinate disease.—*Atlanta Med. Jour.*

TREATMENT OF LARYNGEAL PHTHISIS.—Dr. Hajek presented a patient with laryngeal tuberculosis upon whom he had tried a new treatment. The infiltration of the epiglottis was so great that the man could no longer swallow. Dr. Hajek removed the entire epiglottis by means of a galvano-caustic loop, and treated the wound with lactic acid. Four weeks later the patient was able to swallow with ease. Since then he had curretted one of the vocal cords which was ulcerated. This was also dressed with lactic acid and healed readily. It is now one year since the epiglottis was extirpated, and the cure is maintained. The patient has increased in weight 19 kilogrammes (38 pounds), proving that his general condition is better. Dr. Hajek stated that he had already extirpated the epiglottis of three patients. The operation is easy, and there is no great danger of hemorrhage. It is indicated in cases of infiltration or circumscribed tumors. The case proves, besides, in his opinion, that the prognosis of laryngeal phthisis is not so grave as one would suppose.—*La Semaine Medicale*, March 14, 1894.

THE INDICATIONS FOR BLEEDING.—Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson is fond of venesection, and in the *Aesclepiad* gives the indications for bleeding as:

In acute spasmodic seizures, as in spasms of croup, in colic and in angina with symptoms of oppression of the right side of the heart with blood:

In acute pain, membranous or spasmodic, as in sudden pleuritic or peritoneal pain, or in pain from passage of a calculus hepatic or renal:

In acute congestions of vascular organs, as of the lungs or brain, apoplexies:

In cases of sudden shock or strain, as after a fall or blow, sunstroke, or a lightning shock:

In some exceptional cases of hemorrhage of an acute kind, unattended by pyrexia.—*Med. Age*.

SALYCILATE OF SODA IN TONSILLITIS.—This remedy is recommended as little less than a specific in acute cases. It should be

given as early in the attack as possible and in sufficient doses to cause ringing in the ears. Fifteen grains every three hours will usually cause this effect, when the dose may be diminished to 10 and then to 5 grains at the same intervals. It should be continued for a day or two after disappearance of the fever.—*N. C. Med. Jour.*

THE DEATH TEST.—Chas. Bouchard declares a certain, simple, and easily applied means of recognizing the presence of death is to ascertain the temperature in the axilla; if this falls below 68° F. it is an undubitable sign that life is extinct.—*Med. Age.*

Ivy POISONING will soon be seasonable; and while it is well for people who resort to the country during the summer to be careful while they pick wild flowers, it may be of use to them to know that, according to a series of cases recently reported by J. Abbott Cantrell, M.D. (*Philadelphia Polyclinic*, May 12th), Labarraque's solution (solution of chlorinated soda) is an excellent remedy. It should be applied in full strength by means of a pledge of lint or of diaper cloth, kept constantly wet with the liquid. It will effect a cure in from three to five days.—*The Sanitarian.*

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.—How was it that Marion Sims, Flint, Agnew, Keating, Fordyce Barker, Sir Andrew Clark, Charcot, Billroth, and others, had so much time for literary work? And yet their professional duties were certainly as pressing as anyone's we know. It would seem that they felt the necessity of keeping their brains in good working order by writing; and if they thought so, no one could hardly be excused from saying, "Oh! I can find no time for writing."—*Rhode Island Medical Science Monthly.*

DR. ROBERT B. MORRISON prescribes for warts, five to thirty grains of corrosive sublimate, a drachm of salicylic acid to an ounce of collodion; applied every day for four days, until the wart can be pulled off.—*Maryland Med. Jour.*

IPECAC.—Relieves irritation of mucous membranes if accompanied with catarrhal discharge; relieves engorgement of the lungs, and restores irritable bronchi to a normal condition. In minute doses, relieves irritation of the stomach, and controls vomiting if accompanied with intense and persistent nausea.—*Med. Summary.*

CALOMEL IN HEPATIC ASCITES.—Palmer (*Therap. Monatshefte*) points out that Jendrassik in 1885 was the first to recall attention to the diuretic properties of calomel in hydroptic conditions, and it has been employed in cardiac, nephritic and hepatic dropsies, giving in the first condition, valuable results at the hands of most observers. Nephritic complications, when thus treated, did not yield so satisfactorily, whereas opinions differed with regard to the benefits to be derived from calomel in hepatic affections. The author describes a series of eight cases of liver disease, comprising patients with and without ascites, in which this condition, when present, was secondary. Most valuable histories and tables are reproduced, showing a remarkably beneficial result in four of the ascitic cases, the urine being increased three to ten-fold in quantity, causing disappearance of the fluid in the abdominal cavity and all the subjective symptoms. In the two remaining subjects with ascites treatment showed no results, the patients dying while in hospital of advanced disease and cholæmia. Very slight diuresis only, though attended with improvement, was produced in two patients, whose disease was unaccompanied by any evidence of œdema or ascites, but great relief was afforded with increase of urine to a ninth and last patient suffering from ascites due to secondary carcinomatous disease of the liver. The calomel was given during successive periods for three days, separated by intervals of one to three days, the drug being given either in repeated doses of four and one-half to nine grains daily, or in quantities decreasing from fifteen to six grains per diem. Two periods sufficed in the case quoted, and stomatitis and diarrhoea were obviated by means of chlorate of potash gargles and opium, the latter only failing rarely and temporarily. Moreover, no renal or cardiac irritation was produced. The manner of action is not quite evident to the

author, who, however, inclines to the view that calomel has a direct action on the kidneys and liver, as the failure of the drug in two of his cases to produce diuresis must be attributed to the advanced disease of the liver, no kidney lesion being found post-mortem.—*Brit. Med. Journal.*

SANDER & SONS' Eucalypti Extract (Eucalyptol).—Apply to Dr. Sander, Dillon, Iowa, for gratis-supplied samples of Eucalyptol and reports of cures effected at the clinics of the Universities of Bonn and Griefswald. Meyer Bros.' Drug Co., St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., Dallas, Texas, and New York, sole agents.

DISINFECTION.—In an article on *scarlet fever* in the June 2nd No. of the *Am. Practitioner and News*, Dr. Lyman Beecher Todd concludes as follows:

At present only three chemical agents are recognized as of value in completely destroying the germs of disease and preventing their spread. These are carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, and chloride of lime, and it is at once apparent to any one at all familiar with these chemicals, that their employment is necessarily restricted, as all of them are irritant poisons when used in excess.

Of the three, chloride of lime is perhaps the one which may be said to deserve the greatest commendation, on account of its cheapness and the comparatively little danger attending its use.

German authorities advocate the employment of steam and heat, justly maintaining that in these we have cheap and efficient agents which are also highly penetrable and at the same time are dangerous to but few household articles.

The following rules may be said to conform to the latest approved methods of disinfection:

1. All fabrics which will not be injured in the process must be boiled in water for at least four hours.
2. Fabrics which will not stand this treatment are to be subjected to the action of dry heat for a much longer time.
3. Furniture, etc., may be treated with a four-tenth per cent. solution of carbolic acid.

4. All articles which have been in actual use by the patient must be burned.

5. The walls of the room must be thoroughly rubbed down with bread, which must afterward be burned.

6. The sputa and excrements of the patient must be at once treated with chloride of lime.

It is evident that upon the thoroughness of disinfection depends not only the private but public welfare.

DIURETIC ACTION OF CASCARA SAGRADA.—Mr. Milnes Hey (Hornsey Lane, N.) writes to the *British Medical Journal*: “Some little time ago I noticed after taking some cascara sagrada increased frequency of micturition. I could then find no cause for this. Shortly after I again took this drug, and again noticed the same effect. As I could find no reference to its action as a diuretic, I began to watch its actions on any of my patients who might be taking it, and in the majority of cases I found it to act as a diuretic, a few only not noticing any difference. In one case, a Mr. D. H., the effect was marked, as the patient himself complained of the number of times during the day he was obliged to urinate. I analyzed his urine, and found it to be quite healthy. On stopping the cascara he ceased to be troubled. One of my medical brethren told me that he also had noticed this same effect of this drug upon himself. The cascara sagrada that I use, and I have always used, is the liquid extract of Park, Davis & Co. I should be interested to hear if this diuretic action has been observed by others.”

SANDER & SONS' EUCALYPTI EXTRACT (EUCALYPTOL).—Apply to Dr. Sander, Dillon, Iowa, for gratis-supplied samples of Eucalyptol and reports of cures effected at the clinics of the Universities of Bonn and Griefswald. Myer Bros.' Drug Co., St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., Dallas, Texas, and New York, N. Y., sole agents.

i

Colden's

LIQUID BEEF TONIC.

. . . SPECIAL ATTENTION . . .

of the Medical Profession is directed to this remarkable Curative Preparation, as it has been endorsed by THOUSANDS OF THE LEADING PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES, who are using it in their daily practice.

COLDEN'S LIQUID BEEF TONIC is invaluable in all forms of **Wasting Diseases** and in cases of convalescence from severe illness. It can also be depended upon with positive certainty of success for the cure of **Nervous Weakness, Malarial Fever, Incipient Consumption, General Debility, etc.**

COLDEN'S LIQUID BEEF TONIC

Is a reliable Food Medicine; rapidly finds its way into the circulation; arrests Decomposition of the Vital Tissues, and is agreeable to the most delicate stomach. To the physician, it is of incalculable value, as it gives the patient assurance of return to perfect health. Sold by Druggists generally.

The CHARLES N. CRITTENTON CO., General Agents,
Nos. 115 and 117 Fulton Street, NEW YORK.

SVAPNIA or PURIFIED OPIUM

For Physicians' use only.

Contains the Anodyne and Soporific Alkaloids, Codeia, Narceia, and Morphia. Excludes the Poisonous and Convulsive Alkaloids, Thebaine, Narcotine and Papaverine.

Svapnia has been in steadily increasing use for over twenty years and whenever used has given great satisfaction.

To Physicians of repute, not already acquainted with its merits, samples will be mailed on application.

Svapnia is made to conform to a uniform standard of Opium of Ten per cent. Morphia strength.

JOHN FARR, Manufacturing Chemist, New York.

Charles N. Crittenton Co., General Agents,

115 FULTON STREET,

NEW YORK.

To whom all orders for samples must be addressed.

SVAPNIA IS FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL

to the value of Fairchild's Essence of
Pepsine, copied from a daily newspaper:

"Attention, Manufacturing Chemists! For
"sale,—Recipe for making an Essence of
"Pepsine similar to Fairchild's." * * *

Moral! It will pay the physician to ascertain what
druggists in his neighborhood dispense the original
and genuine "Fairchild" Essence.

"Similar" products are made only to sell—to
be substituted for the original and at the price of
genuine—a deliberate fraud upon the physician and
his patient.

Editorial.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.*

Forty-fifth Annual Meeting, held in San Francisco, Cal., June 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1894.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the American Medical Association was held at I. O. O. F. Hall, San Francisco, and was called to order at 10 A.M., Tuesday, June 5th, by President James F. Hibberd, of Indiana. On the platform was seated Dr. I. N. Love, of Missouri, Second Vice-President; Dr. William B. Atkinson, of Pennsylvania, Permanent Secretary; Dr. J. Simmons, President of California State Society; Dr. R. H. Plummer, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Robert McKenzie. Governor Markham and Mayor Ellert were unavoidably detained.

Address of Welcome.—Supervisor J. G. James, on behalf of the Mayor of San Francisco, extended a hearty welcome to the members and tendered the freedom of the city. Dr. G. L. Simmons, of Sacramento, followed in behalf of the California Medical Society, and delivered the Address of Welcome.

Dr. R. H. Plummer, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, offered instructions and information to delegates and visitors. After which he presented a gavel to President Hibberd. The handle was of orange-wood, which is the State color—yellow; body of manzanita wood, peculiar to the Pacific slope; sides, gold, inscribed “A. M. A., 1894;” on the obverse was “James F. Hibberd, President.”

The physicians of Oregon, by the courtesy of Dr. W. G. Owens, sent one dozen gavels for use in the various sections; the handles were of yew-wood, and the body of myrtle.

Dr. James F. Hibberd, President, then delivered the annual address. The subjects touched on were: Representation in the Association; Subordinate Medical Societies in their Relation to the Association; The Nominating Committee; The Army Medical School; The Library of the Surgeon General’s Office of the U. S. A.; The Public Health Bill; The Progress of Medicine in the Near Future, and Amendments to the Constitution and the Code of Ethics. His address was brief, but pointed and practical.

On motion of Dr. W. T. Bishop, of Pennsylvania, the address was re-

*From *Medical Record*, June, 1894.

ferred to a committee of five for consideration. The following committee was appointed by I. N. Love, acting president: Drs. W. T. Bishop, of Pennsylvania; Lyman Beecher Todd, of Kentucky; Beverly Cole, of San Francisco; Fred W. Mann, of Michigan, and J. P. Woodbridge, of Michigan.

■ Dr. I. N. Quimby moved that a committee of five be appointed to especially consider the danger of a reduction of the number of surgeons of the army. The following committee was appointed: Drs. I. N. Quimby, of New Jersey; J. Copeland, of Alabama; J. B. Hamilon, of Indiana; E. E. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania; and J. M. Duef, of Pittsburg.

On motion, Dr. Edward C. Ingalls, of Chicago, was elected a member of the congress by invitation. On motion, the delegates from the Pharmaceutical Association were invited to seats.

The Treasurer's Report was read by the permanent secretary, owing to the illness of the treasurer. Dr. Ingalls presented the treasurer's report in detail, endorsed by Drs. E. E. Montgomery and E. Fletcher Ingalls. On motion of Dr. Hume, the report was received and filed.

The Report of the Secretary Regarding Revision of the Code.—The report stated that the States opposed to changes were 21; in favor—Nebraska, Vermont, Indiana, 3; laid on table—Wisconsin, Florida, 2; not considered, 2; no reply, 11.

Election of Delegates to Nominating Committee was then proceeded with. A resolution was offered by Dr. L. D. Dulky, of San Bernardino, on behalf of the business committee:

Whereas, Each section should have three members on the business committee of the association, and

Whereas, a considerable number have signified their inability to be present this year;

Resolved, That the officers of the various sections be hereby instructed to appoint from the members in attendance, alternates to act at this meeting for those who are unable to be present.

Resolution No. 2;

Whereas, Dr. R. J. Dunglison has been for seventeen years a faithful, energetic treasurer of this Association without any compensation; therefore be it,

Resolved, That the hearty and unreserved thanks of this Association be cordially extended to him for his efficient and laborious duties on behalf of this Association, and a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the secretary to Dr. Dunglison.

Amended by Dr. Montgomery, to present to Dr. Dunglison \$300 as appreciation of services.

The meeting then adjourned.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6TH.

The General Session was called to order by President Hibberd at noon.

Report of the Committee of Arrangements.—The following resolution was offered by Dr. Quimby, of New Jersey.

Resolved, That the American Medicana Medical Association urge upon Con-

gress the advisability of preserving and promoting the efficiency of the Army Medical Department.

Resolved, That any reduction in the present membership of the Army Medical Department, or of its appropriation, would be prejudicial to the interests of the army and of the country. And be it,

Further Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to thus inform Congress by telegraph.

The resolution was carried.

The Nervous System in Disease, and the Practice of Medicine from a Neurological Standpoint, was the subject of the address in Practical Medicine by Dr. C. H. Hughes, of St. Louis, which was delivered in a most happy and appropriate manner.

Dr. Didama, of New York, moved that thanks be extended to Dr. Hughes for his paper read. Carried.

A resolution was offered by Dr. Marcy, of Boston, recommending the appointment of State examining boards. Carried.

The report of the Journal was adopted as the sentiments of the American Medical Association. The association then adjourned to meet at 10:30 A.M., on Thursday, for special consideration of the constitution and code revision.

Dr. Dunglison tendered his resignation as treasurer.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 7TH.

The third general session was called to order by the President at half-past ten o'clock.

Report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution.—Dr. Holton, Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-laws, presented the majority report adopted by the Committee. This matter was, he said, one of great and vital importance, the most important business, indeed, of any to be acted upon at this meeting of the American Medical Association, and should receive the most careful and thoughtful consideration. He warned his hearers not to confuse this with the matter of revision of the Code of Ethics. The latter was in a great measure a sentimental matter, but this was a business proposition of vital importance to the entire Association and to the medical profession of America. In deliberating upon the amendments proposed, the members of the Committee had had constantly before them the question: What will be for the best good of the Association? What will serve best to increase the membership of the Society and add to the subscription list of the *Journal*? What will conduce most to making the *Journal of the American Medical Association* the best medical journal published in the world and at the same time truly representative of the great Society under whose direction and for whose benefit it is published?

Dr. H. D. Didama, of New York State, of the Committee on Revision then presented a minority report, differing in many essential particulars from that adopted by the majority. This was the signal for an exceedingly animated discussion, in which a number of members took part, and which threatened at one time to become somewhat personal in character.

It was interrupted from time to time by motions to lay the whole matter on the table, but these were voted down, and finally the minority report was substituted for that of the majority of the Committee first presented. A motion was now made to adopt the minority report as a whole, and on this a roll-call was demanded. The calling of the roll was proceeded with very slowly, being frequently interrupted by objections, but was finally completed, 215 votes in all having been cast. Of this number there were 151 ayes and 64 noes. As a three-fourth vote is required to effect any change in the Constitution of the Association, the motion to adopt the amendments suggested in the minority report was defeated.

As so much time had been consumed in the discussion of these reports, and in calling the roll, the address on surgery, which was in the order for this meeting, was dispensed with and the session was declared adjourned.

The registration list showed an attendance of 600 members, who were accompanied by about 400 ladies.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY JUNE 8TH.

Report of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution.—At the opening of the final session, the discussion over the conflicting reports of the majority and minority of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-laws was again started, but the members were weary of it and apparently were saving their strength for the dispute over the Code question; so, after a comparatively brief debate, the whole subject of constitutional revision was indefinitely postponed.

Revision of the Code of Ethics.—Dr. H. D. Holton, of Vermont, Chairman, then presented the report of the Committee on Revision of the Code of Ethics of the Association. This, like the report of the other Committee on Thursday, gave rise to a heated and somewhat acrimonious discussion.

Dr. Didama, of New York, again made a minority report in opposition to that of the Committee, and the adoption of this report was strongly urged upon the members.

Dr. Ingals, of Illinois, moved that the whole subject be laid on the table, and his motion was carried, greatly to the relief of most of those present.

The Journal of the American Medical Association.—The following resolution was introduced, and on motion was referred to the Judicial Council:

Whereas, The Journal of the American Medical Association has continued to publish unethical advertisements, like those of antikamnia, labordine, and other secret nostrums, and that of the American Physicians' Sanatorium Company offering \$1,000 worth of stock to physicians sending it patients; and

Whereas, The Trustees of the Journal have defended such a course on the ground that the money from such advertisements was needed to publish such a journal as they thought creditable to the Association; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the various State Medical Societies in affiliation with this

Association are hereby requested to inform this Association whether their members approve the policy of admitting such advertisements to the pages of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*.

A Department of Public Health.—Dr. Wingate presented the report of the Committee on the Establishment of a Department of Public Health at Washington. If it is found to be impossible to obtain legislation creating a Department of Health whose head shall be a Cabinet officer, then in the opinion of the Committee, an effort must be made to secure at least the appointment of a National sanitary officer.

Dr. Cochran, of Alabama, suggested that there should be a conference on questions relating to public health, held annually in Washington. This suggestion having been put in the form of a motion, it was carried by a vote of the members present.

The Report of the Business Committee was read, and a suggestion made therein, to the effect that the members who are in arrears for dues be allowed to continue for three years in debt to the Association before their names are dropped from the rolls, was adopted.

Resolutions on the Death of Dr. Rauch, which had been presented by Dr. Montgomery, were unanimously adopted.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the Minnesota State Medical Society, inviting the members of the association in San Francisco to attend the meeting of the Society in St. Paul, on their way to their homes in the East. The meeting will be held on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of the present month.

The usual votes of thanks to the medical profession of California and to the citizens of San Francisco, for courtesies extended to the visiting members, were passed.

Election of Officers.—The following were elected to fill the offices of the association for the coming year: President, Donald McLean, of Michigan; First Vice-president, Starling Loving, of Ohio; Second Vice-president, William Warson, of Iowa; Third Vice-president, W. B. Rogers, of Tennessee; Fourth Vice-president, F. S. Bascom, of Utah; Treasurer, S. P. Newman, of Illinois; Permanent Secretary, W. B. Atkinson, of Pennsylvania; Assistant Secretary, G. H. Rohe, of Maryland; Librarian, no election; Trustees, Joseph Eastman, of Indiana, J. T. Priestly, of Iowa, J. E. Woodbridge, of Ohio, D. W. Graham, of Colorado; Members of the Judicial Council, T. D. Crothers, of Connecticut, G. B. Gillespie, of Tennessee, W. T. Bishop, of Pennsylvania, C. H. Hughes, of Missouri, I. J. Heiberger, of the District of Columbia, and H. Brown, of Kentucky; to deliver the Address on Medicine, W. E. Quine, of Illinois; Address on Surgery, C. A. Wheaton, of Minnesota; Address on State Medicine, H. D. Holton, of Vermont; Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, Jerome Cochran.

The next meeting will be held in Baltimore, Md., beginning on the first Tuesday of May, 1895. Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Julian J. Chisholm, of Maryland.

The Constitution and Code of Ethics.—Dr. Marcy, of Massachusetts,

moved that all matters relating to the amendments of the constitution and to the code of ethics, now lying on the table, be taken therefrom for further consideration. Carried. Dr. Marcy then moved to postpone indefinitely the revision of the constitution. Carried. He then moved that a statement making clear the provisions of the proposed new code be published regularly in the *Journal*, so that the exact nature of the proposed changes might be thoroughly understood by all the members of the association. This motion was also carried.

The Address on State Medicine was not read; as the prolonged discussions had consumed the entire time of the session.

Dr. Donald McLean, the newly elected president, was then escorted to the platform and spoke a few words of appreciation of the honor conferred upon him.

Dr. Hibberd, the retiring president, delivered a short valedictory address, and declared the Forty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association closed.

OBITUARY—WILLIAM THOMPSON BRIGGS, M.D.

Dr. W. T. Briggs, Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University and the University of Nashville, died at his residence on North Vine Street, in Nashville, at 5 A.M., Wednesday, June 13th. His death was rather sudden and unexpected. He had been in poor health for some weeks past, but had only recently been confined to his bed since the preceding Sunday.

Dr. Briggs was born at Bowling Green, Ky., December 4, 1828, and received his literary education in the schools of his native town. He then graduated in medicine at the Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., when not 21 years of age. He returned to Bowling Green, Ky., and entered the practice of medicine with his father. He remained there three years when he was elected demonstrator of anatomy in the medical department of the University of Nashville. This was in 1852 and he removed to this city at once and has lived here ever since. Soon after coming to Nashville he formed a partnership with Dr. John M. Watson, one of the most eminent physicians of his day. The partnership was continued up to Dr. Watson's death in 1866. In 1856 Dr. Briggs was made a joint professor of anatomy with Dr. Thomas R. Jennings, professor of anatomy in the university. The university suspended during the war, but in 1865 when it was reopened Dr. Briggs was elected to the chair of surgical anatomy and physiology, which he held until transferred to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children made vacant by the death of Dr. Watson. In 1868 he succeeded Dr. Paul F. Eve, Sr., as professor of surgery, and this position he continued to hold with marked ability in the consolidated medical departments of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University up to his death.

Dr. Briggs was a member and ex-President of the American Medical

Nervous Exhaustion.

HOSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Recommended as a restorative in all cases where the nervous system has been reduced below the normal standard by over-work, as found in brain-workers, professional men, teachers, students, etc.; in debility from seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin, insomnia where the nervous system suffers.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

Dr. Edwin F. Vose, Portland, Me., says; "I have prescribed it for many of the various forms of nervous debility, and it has never failed to do good."

Send for descriptive circular. Physicians who wish to test it will be furnished on application, with a sample, by mail, or a full size bottle without expense, except express charges.

Prepared under the direction of Prof. E. N. HOSFORD, by the

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

A Vitalizing Tonic to the Reproductive System

SANMETTO FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

~~now~~ A Scientific Blending of True Santal and Saw Palmetto in a Pleasant Aromatic Vehicle.

SPECIALLY VALUABLE IN

Prostatic Troubles of Old Men--Pre-Senility,
Difficult Micturition--Urethral Inflammation,
Ovarian Pains--Irritable Bladder.

POSITIVE MERIT AS A REBUILDER.

DOSE:—One teaspoonful four times a day.

OD CHEM. CO., NEW. YORK

Mellin's Food

received the highest awards, Medal and Diploma, that were given to Infants' Foods by the World's Fair, *but* the voluntary selection and *successful* use of MELLIN'S FOOD at the Crèche, in the Children's Building at the World's Fair (10,000 Babies were fed with it there), by the Matron, Miss Marjory Hall, "after a fair trial of the other foods," was *really* the highest award, as no other Infants' Food in the world was thus honored and endorsed.

A liberal sample bottle of MELLIN'S FOOD, sufficient for trial, will be sent free to *any physician* requesting it.

DOLIBER-GOODALE CO., BOSTON, MASS.
PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

FRANK GOODMAN'S NASHVILLE *Business* COLLEGE AND ACCOUNTING AGENCY.

The best endorsement of a business college is the demand for the employment of its students. Goodman's College secured thirty-one students employment in three months. No other college in the South has made such a showing. During the past three years Prof. Goodman has been overrun with requests for his services as an expert accountant by State, city and county officials; large corporations, representing over fifteen millions of capital; banks and many other departments of business. In all his expert work his students are his assistants, he having had eight employed at one time. Recently \$50,000 shortage in the accounts of the City of Chattanooga was realized as the result of the work of himself and students, and \$75,000 shortage located in the accounts of the Catholic Knights of America.

He retains the management of his college, and has experienced teachers in charge to impart the new methods he comes in contact with during his various examinations.

Students admitted at any time, and for any number of months. Address

FRANK GOODMAN,
Nashville, Tenn.

Association. He had been honored by this association on several occasions, being elected a vice-President in 1881, President in 1890, delegate to the International Medical Congress of London, England, and was recently elected one of the association's delegates to attend the International Medical Congress at Rome, Italy. He was one of the founders of the American Surgical Association, and was its President in 1885. He was chosen President of the Section of General Surgery in the International Congress held at Washington in 1887.

He was for many years a member of the Tennessee State Medical Society and was elected to the presidency in 1886. He was associated with the late W. K. Bowling, M.D., in editorial control of the *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, succeeding him as editor and proprietor, and subsequently transferring it to its present owner and proprietor, his son, Dr. Chas. S. Briggs. He contributed largely and ably to the journalistic, association and society literature of his day. In 1850 Dr. Briggs married Miss Annie E. Stubbins, of Bowling Green, Ky. His wife died about a month ago. By this marriage four children, all of whom are living, were born. They are Dr. Charles S. Briggs, Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery in the Medical Departments of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University; Dr. Waldo Briggs, of St. Louis; Miss Virginia Briggs and Dr. Samuel S. Briggs, a young physician of this city.

In response to a call for a meeting of the physicians of Nashville, to take action in regard to his death an assemblage of the leading physicians of Nashville gathered in the Hall of the Nashville Academy of Medicine at 8 P.M., June 13th. Dr. W. A. Atchison was called to the chair and Dr. Hugh R. Miller selected as secretary.

A motion by Dr. J. W. Maddin to appoint a committee of five on resolutions prevailed, and the chair appointed Dr. Thomas Menees, Chairman, and Drs. J. W. Maddin, Shppard, Haggard and Cain.

Dr. Savage moved the appointment of a committee of three to select a suitable orator to deliver a memorial address on the life and works of the eminent physician just passed away, the address to be delivered at some future date, to be hereafter determined on.

This motion prevailed and the chair appointed Drs. Savage, Trawick and Graddy.

Dr. Menees, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, here reported that the committee, feeling the gravity of the task allotted to them, and being sensible of the fact that in order to draw up fitting resolutions care was necessary, asked that more time be granted them in which to act. They suggested that the meeting be open for expressions of regret for the death of their eminent brother physician and remarks upon the life and work of the deceased, and that the meeting then adjourn to convene again next Friday night, at the same time and place, to hear the report of the committee. This was put in the form of a motion and carried.

Dr. Savage then stated that the committee on the memorial address would report the name of the orator selected at the same time,

versatility, a writer of eminent merit, and a charming gentleman of the old school who, while alive to the demands of the crowding present, was not unmindful of the historic past. He will be missed in professional walks, and in the quieter and sweeter ways of society there will be many to long for the sight of the vanished hand and the sound of the voice that is still."

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—Physicians coincide in their views regarding the treatment of the summer diarrhoea of infants and children to a degree that enables it to be thus briefly summarized: Diet, emptying the alimentary tract, antisepsis. For the antiseptic treatment, Listerine alone, or Listerine, aquæ cinnamon and glycerine, or, Listerine, bismuth and *mista* *crete*, will meet many requirements of the practitioner during the summer months.

The following well tested formulæ are submitted:

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| R. | Listerine..... | 3 j—ij. |
| | Simple Syrup..... | 3 vij—vi. |
| M. | Sig. Teaspoonful every two or three hours. | |

- | | | |
|----|---|----------|
| R. | Listerine | 3 i |
| | Glycerine (c.p.) } aa. | |
| | Aqua cinnamon } | |
| M. | Sig. Teaspoonful every one, two or three hours. | |
| R. | Bismuth, Sub. Nit..... | 3 ss. |
| | Tr. Opii | gtt. xx. |
| | Syr. Ipecac, | 3 ij |
| | Syr. Rhei, Arom. } aa. | |
| | Listerine..... | 3 ss. |
| | Mist. Cretæ..... | 3 j. |

M. Sig. Teaspoonful as often as necessary, but not more frequently than every three or four hours. This for children, about ten or twelve months old.

Thirty-two pages devoted to the management of summer complaints of infants and children may be had upon application to the manufacturers of Listerine—Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis.

THE REMEDY PAR EXCELLENCE.—In the April, 1894, number of the *Universal Medical Journal*, the companion publication to the "Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences," a magazine covering the progress of every branch of medicine in all parts of the world, and both edited by Chas. E. Sajous, M.D., Paris, France, we find the following notice of antikamnia extracted from an article by Julian, which originally appeared in the *North Carolina Medical Journal*.

"The importance attached to this drug, I think, is due to its anodyne and analgesic power, and the celerity with which it acts. As an antipy-

retic in fevers, it acts more slowly than antipyrine, but it is not attended with depression of the cardiac system and cyanosis.

Whenever a sedative and an analgesic together is indicated, this remedy meets the demand. In severe headaches it is a remedy *par excellence*.

"I HAVE BEEN USING PONCA COMPOUND in my practice about three years with the most gratifying results. It has no equal as an alterative, tonic and restorative to the uterus, its appendages and other pelvic organs. It has a phenomenal influence which I can not get from any other preparation." Senator R. A. RAVENSCROFT, M.D., Annapolis, Md.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30, 1893.

The Walker-Green Pharm. Co.:

I believe I cannot close the record of the dying year in any more fitting a manner than by writing my opinion of your quartet of Six Elixirs. They are certainly palatable, safe and efficient. As a large number of my patients are consumptives, who, in addition to the use of the physiological remedies, rest, diet, exercise, air and bathing, need a good general reconstructive agent, I have been induced to use your Elixir Six Hypophosphites, in lieu of the various syrups and emulsions of the hypophosphites that are in the market, because your elixir agrees better with the digestive organs and seems to increase the general nutrition more rapidly. I have made it a rule of principle not to give testimonials except I have proven the preparation to be of undoubted value.

Yours truly,

JOHN A. ROBISON, M.D.

Professor General Medicine, Post-Graduate Medical School, Adjunct Professor to Practice of Medicine Rush Medical College, Attending Physician for Throat Diseases and Gen. Medicine Presbyterian Hospital, Etc.

IATROL is a most excellent aseptic, antiseptic, antizymotic, germicide, and an excellent cicatrizing. It is clean, inodorous and unirritating. Valuable externally in recent wounds, ulcerated surfaces, and internally in germicide inflammatory and ulcerative conditions. Send to Clinton Pharmaceutical Co., 204 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y., for sample and literature. You will not regret it.

THE WORLD'S FAIRS, or great Expositions, that preceded the grand display at Chicago were sadly deficient in one thing—proper provision for mothers and babies. Many nurses and fond mothers were prevented from attending as no proper arrangements were made for their babies. At Chicago was established the "Creche," or Day Nursery, in charge of Miss Marjory Hall who has written as follows:

tions of the principal medical and nursing terms and abbreviations, instruments, drugs, diseases, accidents, treatments, physiological names, operations, foods, appliances, etc., in the hospital and sick room will be found very useful and well worth the price.

SAUNDER'S QUESTION COMPENDS No. 3. ESSENTIALS OF ANATOMY, including the Anatomy of the Viscera, arranged in the form of Questions and Answers, prepared especially for Students of Medicine, by CHARLES B. NANCREDE, M.D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the University of Mich.; etc. etc., fifth edition, 8 vo, pp. 388, with 180 illustrations; enlarged by an appendix containing over sixty illustrations of the Osteology of the Human Body; the whole based upon the last (eleventh) edition of Gray's Anatomy, price \$1.00. W. B. SAUNDERS, 925 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Publisher. 1894.

We have had occasion previously to call the favorable attention of our readers to this excellent little compend; and most heartily endorse this last edition as better than any that preceded it.

ESSENTIALS OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND NOSE AND THROAT, [Saunders' Question Compend No. 14.] By Edward Jackson, A.M., M.D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye in Philadelphia Polyclinic; Surgeon to Will's Eye Hospital; etc., and E. B. GLEASON, S.B., M.D., Surgeon in Charge of the Nose, Throat and Ear Department of the Northern Dispensary, Philadelphia, etc., second edition, revised; 12 mo cloth, pp. 290, with 124 illustrations. price, \$1.00. W. B. SAUNDERS, Publisher, 925 Walnut St., Philadelphia. 1894.

Clearly and excellently written. The amount of material condensed in this little work is remarkable, especially considering the clearness of detail, and it will prove an excellent aid to students and practitioners in readily attaining satisfactory information on the subjects treated.

TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER. (Physicians' Leisure Library Series.)
By D. D. STEWART, M.D., Lecturer in Clinical Medicine, Jefferson Medical College; Physician to the Medical Dispensary of the Episcopal Hospital, etc. 12 mo., paper, pp. 104, price 25 cents. GEO. S. DAVIS. Publisher, Detroit, Mich. 1893.

A very excellent little work, giving full, practical and valuable suggestions on prophylaxis, general and special; general management, specific and antiseptic treatment; and treatment of special symptoms and complications.

THE BEST ANTISEPTIC
FOR BOTH EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL USE.
LISTERINE.

Non-Toxic, Non-Irritant, Non-Escharotic—Absolutely Safe, Agreeable & Convenient

FORMULA.—Listerine is the essential Antiseptic constituent of Thyme, Eucalyptus Balsia, Gaultheria, and Mentha Arvensis, in combination. Each fluid drachm also contains two grains of refined and purified Benzo-boracic Acid.
DOSE.—Internally: One teaspoonful three or more times a day (as indicated) either full strength or diluted as necessary for varied conditions.

LISTERINE is a well-proven antiseptic agent—an antizymotic—especially useful in the management of catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane, adapted to internal use and to make and maintain surgical cleanliness—asepsis—in the treatment of all parts of the human body, whether by spray, injection, irrigation, atomization, inhalation, or simple local application, and therefore characterized by its particular adaptability to the field of

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE—INDIVIDUAL PROPHYLAXIS.
LISTERINE destroys promptly all odors emanating from diseased gums and teeth, and will be found of great value when taken internally, in teaspoonful doses, to control the fermentative eructations of dyspepsia, and to disinfect the mouth, throat and stomach. It is a perfect tooth and mouth wash, INDISPENSABLE FOR THE DENTAL TOILET.

DISEASES OF THE URIC ACID DIATHESIS.

Lambert's Lithiated Hydrangea.
RENAL ALTERATIVE—ANTI-LITHIC.

FORMULA.—Each fluid drachm of "Li lithiated Hydrangea" represents thirty grains Fresh Hydrangea and three grains of Chemically Pure Benzo-Silicate of Lithia. Prepared by our improved process of osmosis, it is Invariably of Definite and Uniform therapeutic strength, and hence can be depended upon in clinical practice.
DOSE.—One or two teaspoonsful four times a day (preferably between meals).

Close clinical observation has caused Lambert's Lithiated Hydrangea to be regarded by physicians generally as a very valuable Kidney Alterative and Anti-lithic agent in the treatment of

Urinary Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism. Cystitis, Diabetes, Hæmaturia, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and Vesical Irritation Generally.

REALIZING that in many of the diseases in which LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA has been found to possess great therapeutic value, it is of the highest importance that suitable diet be employed, we have had prepared for the convenience of physicians

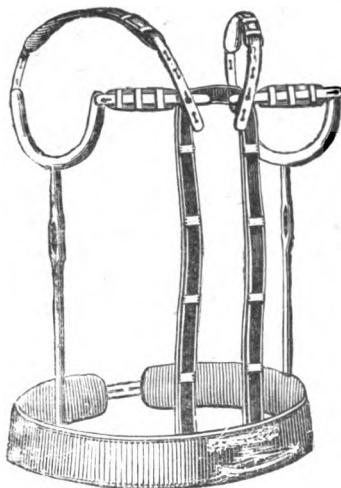
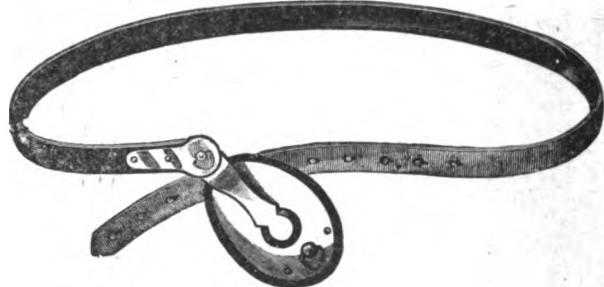
DIETETIC NOTES,

suggesting the articles of food to be allowed or prohibited in several of these diseases. A book of these Dietetic Notes, each note perforated and convenient for the physician to detach and distribute to patients, supplied upon request, together with literature fully descriptive of LISTERINE AND LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.

LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO., St. Louis, U.S.

British, Canadian, French, Spanish, German and South American Trade Constantly Supplied

THEO. TAFEL
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
SURGICAL
Instruments and Appliances
OF ALL KINDS,



**DEPOT FOR
ANTISEPTIC SUPPLIES**

—SUCH AS—

Antiseptic * Gauzes,

Catgut, Silk,

And all Articles for Surgical Dressing.

Full line of

Surgical Instruments of all kinds:

**TRUSSES, BRACES,
Elastic Stockings, Supporters.**

Rubber Goods, Fever Thermometers, Etc.

Special attention given to orders for

Deformity Apparatus.

Repairing and Polishing Instruments

Promptly attended to.

Correspondence solicited. Address

THEO. TAFEL.,
Surgical Instrument Makers

DIOVIBURNIA

UTERINE TONIC, ANTISPASMODIC AND ANODYNE.

A reliable and trustworthy remedy for the relief of Dysmenorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Leucorrhœa, Subinvolution, Threatened Abortion, Vomiting in Pregnancy, Chlorosis and After-Pains; directing its action to the entire uterine system as a general tonic and antispasmodic.

FORMULA.—Every ounce contains $\frac{3}{4}$ drachm each of the fluid extracts: Viburnum Prunifolium, Viburnum Opulus, Dioscorea Villosa, Aletis Farinosa, Helonias Dioica, Mitchella Repens, Caulophyllum Thalictroides, Scutellaria Lateriflora.

Dose.—For adults a dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful three times a day after meals. If much pain, doses may be given oftener, *always in hot water*.

To any Physician unacquainted with the medicinal effects of DIOVIBURNIA and NEUROSINE desiring to try our preparations, and who will pay express charges, we will send on application a sample bottle of each free.

DIOS CHEMICAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THE NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE
MADE
AND
SAVE
MONEY
WE OR OUR DEALERS can sell
you machines cheaper than you can
get elsewhere. The NEW HOME IS
our best, but we make cheaper kinds,
such as the CLIMAX, IDEAL and
other HIGH ARM Full Nickel Plated.
Sewing Machines for \$15.00 and up.
Call on our agent or write us. We
want your trade, and if prices, terms
and square dealing will win, we will
have it. We challenge the world to
produce a BETTER \$50.00 Sewing
Machine for \$50.00, or a better \$20.
Sewing Machine for \$20.00 than you
can buy from us, or our Agents.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

BOSTON, MASS. BOSTON, MASS. UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEXAS
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. ATLANTA, GA.



OUR READERS will please examine the wrapper of this journal and see the date to which their subscription is paid. *If time is out a remittance is in order.* If the date is incorrect a postal card or other notification will be appreciated. Please don't forget our terms—ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE,
Nashville Medical College,

Broad Street, between Vine and High.

FACULTY.

CHARLES W. DABNEY, Ph.D., LL.D., President of the University.

HON. WM. P. JONES, M.D., President of the Faculty.

DUNCAN EVE, A.M., M.D., Dean of the Faculty.

DUNCAN EVE, A.M., M.D.,
Professor of the Practice of Surgery, Orthopaedic and Clinical Surgery.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, D.D., M.D..
Professor of Medical Chemistry and State Medicine.

J. BUNYAN STEPHENS, M.D..
Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Midwifery.

W. D. HAGGARD, M.D.,
Professor of Gynaecology and Diseases of Children.

W. M. VERTREES, M.D.,
Professor of Special Therapeutics.

PAUL F. EVE, M.D.,
Professor of the Principles of Surgery, Operative and Clinical Surgery.

W. E. McCAMPBELL, A.M., M.D.,
Professor of General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy.

JOHN A. WITHERSPOON, M.D.,
Professor of Practice of Medicine, General Pathology and Clinical Medicine.

T. HILLIARD WOOD, M.D.,
Professor of Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

J. G. SINCLAIR, M.D.,
Emeritus Professor of Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

WM. G. BRIEN, M.D., LL.D.,
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

WM. F. GLENN, M.D.,
Professor of Venereal Diseases.

HALEY P. CARTWRIGHT, M.D.,
Professor of Physical Diagnosis.

CHARLES MITCHELL, M.D.,
Professor of Microscopy and Histology.

R. B. LEES, M.D., D.D.S.,
J. P. GRAY, M.D., D.D.S.,
Professors of Dental Surgery.

J. CRIDDLE WHARTON, Phar.D.,
Prof. Analytical Chemistry and Pharmacy.

ROSS DUNN, M.D.,
Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

HAZEL PADGETT, M.D.,
Professor of Physiology.

THOMAS R. NEWMAN, M.D.,
Professor of Dermatology.

ROSS DUNN, M.D.,
Demonstrators of Anatomy.

JAMES W. HANDLY, M.D.,
Demonstrator of Surgery.

JAMES S. WARD, M.D.,
Demonstrator of Laboratory Chemistry.

HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE CLINICS.

Clinical lectures will be delivered at the City Hospital and St. Margaret's Hospital regularly during the session, in which a great variety of diseases not usually met with by the general practitioner will be brought before the class for treatment or operation.

Our Free College Clinic and out-door service will enable us to offer, at our College Ampitheatre, an abundance of practical clinical observation to the students, and our College surgical work is probably surpassed by but few schools in the country.

Session of 1894-95 will begin Monday Oct. 1, 1894.

PRELIMINARY TERM WILL BEGIN MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1894.
For particulars, address

DUNCAN EVE, A.M., M.D., Dean, NASHVILLE, TENN.

NEUROSINE,

The Most Powerful Neurotic Attainable, ANODYNE AND HYPNOTIC.

An efficient and permanent preparation **REMARKABLE** for its efficacy and **THE RAPEUTIC EFFECTS** in the treatment of those **NERVOUS AFFECTIONS** and morbid conditions of the System which so often tax the skill of the Physician.

A reliable and trustworthy remedy for the relief of **Hysteria, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, Mania, Chorea, Uterine Congestion, Migraine, Convulsive and Reflex Neuroses, The Remedy Par Excellence in Delirium and Restlessness and Fevers.**

FORMULA.—Each fluid-drachm contains 5 grains each, C. P. Bromide of Potassium, Sodium and Ammonium, 1-8 gr. Bromide of Zinc, 1-64 gr. each of Ext. Belladonna and Cannabis Indica, 4 gr. Ext. Lupuli and 5 minimis fluid Ext. Casqara agrada, with Aromatic Elixirs.

DOSE.—From one teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, three or more times daily, as may be directed by the Physician.

To any physician, unacquainted with the medical effect of **NEUROSINE**, we will, if requested, send trial bottle free, they paying express charges.

DIOS CHEMICAL CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

This Supporter Complete, with one cup (your choice) only \$2.35 post paid. Other instruments equally as cheap; write for those you need to

**THE ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL JOURNAL CO.,
INSTRUMENT DEALERS,
DETROIT,
MICHIGAN.**



Scientific American
Agency for

PATENTS

CAVEATS,
TRADE MARKS,
DESIGN PATENTS,
COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to
MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America.
Every patent taken out by us is brought before
the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the
world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent
man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00
a year; \$1.50 six months. Address **MUNN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.**

JNO. RUNDLE

BOOK & JOB PRINTER,

187 NORTH MARKET STREET,

Nashville, - - Tenn.

AN
UNVARYING
ALTERATIVE-TONIC
IS
ELIXIR THREE CHLORIDES R. & H.

when specified it meets the very fundamental therapy of

RECONSTRUCTIVE AND CONSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

**IS BORNE WELL
QUICKLY ABSORBED
NON-TOXIC**

**EASIEY TRANSFORMED
NON-CONSTIPATING
ECONOMICAL**

**AN OXYGEN CARRIER
DEFINITE IN RESULTS**

**HENRY'S
TRI-IODIDES**

**RELIEVES the pain of
GOUT, acute or chronic, RHEUMATOID
AFFECTIONS, even when resistant to
the ordinary affections.**

RENZ & HENRY PHARMACAL CO., (INCORPORATED,) LOUISVILLE, KY.



Thyretol.....	3 gr.	Acid Salicylic.....	1 gr.
Hydrastine (White Alk).....	1 gr.	Ext. Opium.....	1/4 gr.
Ext. Helonias.....	1/2 gr.	Acid Boracic.....	3 gr.
Acid Tannic.....	2 gr.	Ext. Hyoscyamus.....	1 gr.

With Thymol, Eucalyptol and Alum

A simple and efficacious method of treatment that does away with the uncertainty of medicated vaginal injections.

DIRECTIONS:—One or two to be inserted into the Vagina each night, followed by a warm douche in the morning.

Put up in Elegant Shape for Physician's Prescriptions only.

WESTERN BRANCH:
PEORIA, ILLS.

NORTH CHEM. CO.,

96 Maiden Lane, New York.

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

PRICES:
SMALL PACKAGES,
50 Cents.
LARGE PACKAGES,
\$1.00.

Send for samples and literature. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Robinson's Phosphoric Elixir.

A MODIFIED AND IMPROVED FORM OF CHEMICAL FOOD.

A SOLUTION of the Phosphates of Iron, Sodium, Potassium and Calcium, in an excess of Phosphoric Acid.

Each fluid-ounce represents:

Phosphate Sodium.....	12 grains.
" Potassium.....	4 "
" Calcium.....	4 "
" Iron.....	2 "

FREE Monohydrated Phosphoric Acid..... 14

Each fluidounce is approximately equal to (30) thirty grains of Monohydrated Phosphoric Acid, FREE AND COMBINED.

Unsurpassed in excellency and palatability.

An invaluable remedy in the treatment of

**NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, INCIPIENT PARALYSIS, DERANGED DIGESTION,
MELANCHOLIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, RENAL TROUBLES, ETC.**

DOSE.—The average dose is a dessertspoonful [2 flids.] diluted with water, to be taken immediately before, during or after meals. PINTS \$1.00.

MANUFACTURE ALSO ROBINSON'S

Hypophosphites, Nutritive, Tonic, Alterative.

Hypophosphites with Wild Cherry Bark, a very Valuable Combination,

Lime Juice and Pepsin, Valuable Digestive Agent.

Aromatic Fluid Pepsin, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, or any digestive Disorder.

Wine Coca, Nerve Stimulant.

Elixir Paraaldehyd, Hypnotic, Sedative, Anodyne,

Colorless Hydrastis.

Specify ROBINSON'S in prescribing. For Sale by Druggists.

Samples sent gratis, if parties ordering them will pay express charges.

**ROBINSON-PETTET CO., Manufacturing Pharmacists,
LOUISVILLE, KY.**

FORMULA:

Each fluid drachm contains

Tonga, 30 grs.

Sodium Salicylate,
10 grs.

Ext. Cimicifuga Racemosæ, 2 grs.

Pilocarpin Salicylate,
1-100 gr.

Colchicin Salicylate,
1-500 gr.

TONGALINE
ANTI-NEURALGIC. ANTI-RHEUMATIC.
Possesses a peculiar affinity for viscid
and sluggish secretions, neutralizing
and eliminating them through the
bowels and the emunctories.

INDICATED IN

Neuralgia,

Rheumatism,

La Grippe,

Gout,

Sciatica,

Nervous Headache.

The Salicylic Acid being from Oil of Wintergreen.

Sample of Tongaline sent to any physician who will pay express charges.

INDICATED IN

Metritis,
Endo-Metritis,
Subinvolution,
Menorrhagia,
Metrorrhagia,
Leucorrhœa,
Dysmenorrhœa,
Ovarian Neuralgia,
Painful Pregnancy,
After-Pains.

Ponca Comp.
UTERINE ALTERATIVE.
Exercises a decided alterative action on the uterine
tissues, a general tonic influence on the Pelvic
Organs; has a tendency to absorb phæstic deposits, to regu-
late the vascular supply, to relieve congestion, to tone
up the nerve forces, to encourage peristalsis, and to
remove spasmodic conditions.

FORMULA:

Each tablet contains

Ext. Ponca, 3 grs.

Ext. Mitchella Repens
1 gr.

Caulophyllin, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Helolin, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.

Viburnin, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.

Sample of Ponca Compound sent free on application.

MELLIER DRUG COMPANY,

ST. LOUIS.

N., C. & ST. L. RAILWAY.

GREAT THROUGH CAR ROUTE

VIA ATLANTA

to and from Georgia, Carolinas, Florida and Southeast. Three solid trains in each direction between Nashville and Atlanta, with Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car "Dixie Flyer" between Nashville and Jacksonville, Florida, without change.

VIA CHATTANOOGA

to and from Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and East.

VIA MEMPHIS

to and from Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, California and Southwest. Through Coaches and Sleepers to Memphis via McKenzie, connecting with fast trains for West and Southwest. This is many miles the shortest and many hours quickest line to Southwest.

VIA NASHVILLE

to and from Northwest. Double daily trains each way with Pullman Sleeper without change between Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville, Evansville and St. Louis. Solid Vestibule train between Atlanta and Chicago making the quickest time ever made between these points.

For tickets, rates and sleeping car berths, apply to:

W. W. KNOX, Ticket Agt. Union Depot. A. H. ROBINSON, Ticket Agt. Maxwell House,
W. L. DANLEY, G. P. & T. A., Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. JULIUS FEHR'S "Compound Talcum BABY POWDER,"

THE
"HYGIENIC DERMAL POWDER"
FOR

Infants and Adults.

Originally investigated and its therapeutic properties discovered in the year 1868 by Dr. Fehr, and introduced to the Medical and Pharmaceutical Professions in the year 1873.

COMPOSITION:

Silicate of Magnesia with Carbolic and Salicylic acids.

PROPERTIES:

Antiseptic, Antizymotic, and Disinfectant. Useful as a General Sprinkling Powder, With Positive Hygienic, Prophylactic, and Therapeutic Properties.

GOOD IN ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

Per Box, plain..... 25c | Per Box, perfumed, 50c
Per Dozen, " \$1.75 | Per Dozen, " \$3.50
Sold by the Drug Trade Generally.

MANUFACTURER:

JULIUS FEHR, M.D.,
ANCIENT PHARMACIST. HOBOKEN, N. J.
Only advertised in Medical and Pharmaceutics prints.



CHATTANOOGA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Next Regular Annual Course of Instruction Begins Sept. 12th, 1894.

AND CONTINUES UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF THE FOLLOWING MARCH.

FACULTY.

E. A. COBLEIGH, M.D., DEAN.
Prof. of Practice of Medicine, Dermatology, and Clinical Medicine
R. L. VAUGHT, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy.
G. W. DRAKE, M.D., Prof. of Histology, Physiology, Hygiene and Electro Therapeutics.
W. C. TOWNES, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry, Toxicology, and Mental and Nervous Diseases.
W. T. HOPE, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
H. BERLIN, M.D., Prof. of Pathology, Sanitary Science, and Clinical Gynecology.
G. A. BAXTER, M.D., Prof. of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
J. R. RATHMELL, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children.
W. G. BOGART, M.D., Prof. of Diseases of Women.
FRANK TRESTER SMITH, M.D., Prof. of Diseases of the Eye.
N. C. STEELE, M.D., Prof. of Otology, Rhinology, Laryngology, and Nomenclature.

Large attendance heretofore. No preliminary session. Large New City Hospital, with all modern conveniences and equipment. Laboratory and Clinical facilities and Practical Anatomy in abundance. Practical teaching a feature of the school. Board cheap, city healthy, and the climate all that could be desired.

Requirements those of the Association of the Southern Medical Colleges, in which this institution holds membership. For catalogue address E. A. COBLEIGH, M.D., Dean ; or, J. R. RATHMELL, M.D., Secretary, Chattanooga, Tenn.

CORPS OF ASSISTANTS.
G. M. ELLIS, M.D., Regional Anat. and Demonst'r.
Drs. J. B. LEE and A. A. ELLIS, Ass't Demonstrators
T. V. C. BARKLEY, M.D., Genito-Urinary (and Pathological Laboratory).
C. HOLTZCLAW, M.D., Surgery and Clinical Surg.
E. M. EATON, M.D., State Med. and Climatology.
W. C. HESKETT, M.D., Practice and Dermatology.
Y. L. ABERNATHY, M.D., Mind and Nervous Dis.
G. R. WEST, M.D., Electro-Therapeutics.
W. L. GAHAGAN, M.D., Minor Surg. and Band'g.
W. L. NOLEN, M.D., Chemistry (and Laboratory).
R. P. JOHNSON, M.D., Physical Diagnosis.
HARRY WISE, Ph. G. Pharmacy (and Laboratory).
C. H. SMITH, D.D.S., Dental Surgery.
H. B. CASE, LL. B., Legal Medicine.
F. B. STAPP, M.D., Materia Medica (and Laboratory)
W. M. BOGART, M.D., Gynecology.
E. M. MURPHEY, M.D., Venereal.
F. L. CASE, A.B., Jurisprudence.

SAMUEL C. BENEDICT, M.D. SURGEON.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RAILWAY SURGEONS.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE, MACON AND NORTHERN, SEABOARD AIR LINE, AND GEORGIA RAILROADS.

DEAR SIRS:

AS PER ENCLOSED, PLEASE SEND ME AN OUNCE EACH OF ANTIKAMNIA IN 2, 3 AND 5 GRAIN TABLETS. IT IS A REMEDY OF MARVELOUS EFFICACY AND PERFECTLY SAFE USED WITH THE PROPER DOSAGE TO AGE AND TEMPERAMENT. ANTIKAMNIA IS EXCEEDINGLY VALUABLE FOR PAIN, PERMITTING ME IN MANY CASES TO DISPENSE WITH PREPARATIONS OF OPIUM.

VERY TRULY YOURS,



MIAMI MEDICAL COLLEGE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

BESIDES "ANTIKAMNIA" IN ORIGINAL POWDERED FORM, OUR LIST NOW INCLUDES:

ONE GRAIN TABLETS

TWO GRAIN TABLETS

THREE GRAIN TABLETS

FIVE GRAIN TABLETS

TEN GRAIN TABLETS

• • ALSO •

FIVE GRAIN

ANTIKAMNIA AND QUININE TABLETS
(2½ Grs. EACH ANTIKAMNIA AND QUININE)

AND FIVE GRAIN

ANTIKAMNIA AND SALOL TABLETS
(2½ Grs. EACH ANTIKAMNIA AND SALOL.)

N. B.—PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBING, SHOULD SPECIFY
"ANTIKAMNIA" (GENUINE), THUS ASSURING DESIRED
AND EXPECTED RESULTS.

SINCERELY YOURS,

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO.,
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Saved at Eleventh Hour.

WHEATLAND, TEXAS, Sept. 29, 1891

PABIS MEDICINE Co., St. Louis, Mo.:

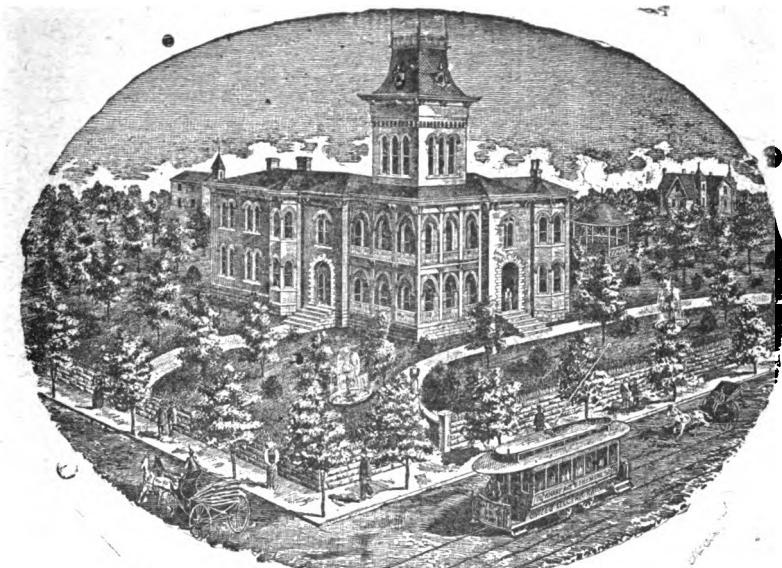
Gents: In the ten years that I have been actively engaged in the practice of medicine, I have never, until now, written a testimonial to the value of any medicine; but such is the debt of gratitude I owe to FEBRILINE and the genius that formulated its composition that I deem it a plain duty to say that the life of our only child—a little girl two and one-half years of age—was doubtless saved by using, at the eleventh hour, LYON'S TASTELESS QUI NINE in breaking up an attack of Malarial fever of so obstinate a type that it set at defiance every other preparation of Cinchona and its Alakaloids, available to such cases.

Every dose of Cinchona Alkaloid, given or injected in any and every combination was immediately ejected and the fever had obtained such a hold that a fatal condition seemed imminent. At last I thought of FEBRILINE, a dose of which I had never prescribed. Not one dose was ejected by the stomach, and after the third dose of 5 gr. preparation a profuse diaphoresis occurred coincident with a rapid decline of temperature to subnormal, the comatose condition vanished and convalescence was rapid. I have since used it in my practice constantly, and with unvarying good result. As a febrifuge per se, as well as an anti-periodic, I consider it, for children, par excellence.

Yours truly,

G. V. HALE, M.D., (Jeff.) L.L.B.

Does not affect the head like the Quinine Sulph'eat Specially adapted for ladies who dislike to take capsules. Samples sent by mail.



DR. RICHARD DOUGLAS' PRIVATE SANATORIUM FOR WOMEN, Nashville, Tennessee.

Location high. Grounds large. House elegantly fitted with all modern conveniences. Trained nurses. Thoroughly equipped in every detail for the management of Gynaecological cases and abdominal surgery. Every effort is made to carry out the rules of aseptic surgery

For further information address,

DR. RICHARD DOUGLAS,
Or, DR. O. H. WILSON, Associate. Nashville, Tenn.



This Elixir is prepared from the
Chemically Pure Salts.

FORMULA:

Each fluid drachm contains Arsenic Iodidum 1-125 gr., Ferri Iodidum 1-12 gr., Hydargyri Iodidum 1-12 gr., Manganesii Iodidum 1-10 gr., Potassii Iodidum one gr., Sodii Iodidum one gr., with Aromatics.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES:

The greatest value of this combination is it relieves those obscure and chronic obstructions to gland action—the kidney, liver, pancreas as well as the lymphatic system, which may exert so great an influence for evil on the economy. It enjoys the confidence of the Medical profession, as its use is indicated in a wide range of diseases, particularly so in pernicious anaemia, skin diseases, both scaly and papular; has remarkable curative effects in specific diseases and other manifestations of systemic infection, chronic uterine and pelvic diseases, and in complaints where an alterative and tonic is indicated.

Elixir Six Iodides—WALKER GREEN's—One Bottle.

The druggist will please write directions on his own label.

Attention is also called to our **Elixir Six Bromides**, **Elixir Six Hypophosphites**, and **Elixir Six Aperiens**, which are unexcelled for palatability and clinical efficiency.

Wholesale Price per Dozen.—Iodides \$8; Hypophosphites \$6; Bromides \$6; Aperens \$4. Send for descriptive circular. These Elixirs are kept in stock by Wholesale Druggists generally throughout the United States.

THE WALKER-GREEN PHARMACEUTICAL CO., (Incorporated.)

No. 180 W. Regent Street, Glasgow, Scotland, and Kansas City, U. S. A.

Samples of the four Elixirs will be sent to any physician, prepaid, on receipt of \$1.00.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, CITY OF NEW YORK.

SESSIONS OF 1894-95.

The REGULAR SESSION begins on Monday, September 24, 1894, and continues for twenty-six weeks. During this session, in addition to the regular didactic lectures, two or three hours are daily allotted to clinical instruction. Attendance upon three regular courses of lectures is required for graduation. The examinations of other accredited Medical Colleges in the elementary branches are accepted by this College.

The SPRING SESSION consists of daily recitations, clinical lectures and exercises, and didactic lectures on special subjects. This session begins March 25, 1895, and continues until the middle of June.

The CARNEGIE LABORATORY is open during the collegiate year for instruction in microscopical examinations of urine, practical demonstrations in medical and surgical pathology, and lessons in normal histology and in pathology, including bacteriology.

For the annual Circular, giving requirements for graduation and other information, address Prof. AUSTIN FLINT, Secretary, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, foot of East 26th Street, New York City.

WHEELER'S TISSUE PHOSPHATES.

WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA.—A Nerve Food and Nutritive Tonic, for the Treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Scrofula and all forms of Nervous Debility.

This elegant preparation combines in an agreeable Aromatic Cordial, acceptable to the most Irritable Conditions of the Stomach, Bone-Calcium Phosphate $\text{Ca}_3 \text{PO}_4$, Sodium and Phosphate Na_2HPO_4 , Ferrous Phosphate, $\text{Fe}_3 \text{PO}_4$, Trihydrogen Phosphate H_3PO_4 , and the Active Principles of Calisaya and Wild Cherry.

The special indication of this combination of phosphates in spinal affections, caries, necrosis, ununited fractures, marasmus, poorly developed children, retarded dentition, alcohol, opium, tobacco habits, gestation, and lactation to promote development, etc., and as a *physiological restorative* in sexual debility, and all used-up conditions of the nervous system should receive the careful attention of good therapeutists.

Notable Properties.—As reliable in dyspepsia as quinine in ague. Secures the largest percentage of benefits in consumption and other wasting diseases by determining perfect digestion and assimilation of food. When using it cod-liver oil may be taken without repugnance. It renders success possible in treating chronic diseases of women and children, who take it with pleasure for prolonged periods, a factor essential to maintain the good will of the patient. Being a tissue constructive, it is the best general utility preparation for tonic restorative purposes we have, no mischievous effects resulting when exhibited in any possible morbid condition of the system.

When strychnia is desirable, use the following:

R. Wheeler's Tissue Phosphates, one bottle; Liquor Strychnia, half fluid-drachm. *M*. In dyspepsia with constipation, all forms of nerve prostration, and a good pick-me-up for daily use in constitutions of low vitality,

DOSE.—For an adult, one tablespoonful three times a day, after eating. from seven to twelve years of age, one dessert-spoonful; from two to seven, one teaspoonful. For infants, from five to twenty drops, according to age.

Prepared at the chemical laboratory of

T. B. WHEELER, M.D., Montreal, D.C.

NOT To prevent substitution, put up in pound bottles only and sold by all druggists at \$1.00.

Kaline Compound Pill,

THE NEW ANTIPEIODIC AND FEBRIFUGE.

A Perfect Substitute for Quinine.

FACTS.—Persons who bear the smallest doses of quinine badly, can take this in full antiperiodic and antipyretic doses without the least unpleasant effect. It is a most perfect substitute for the cinchona alkaloids without their unpleasant effects. It is an alterative tonic, as well as an antiperiodic, and, therefore, alone a complete treatment for all forms of Acute or Chronic Malarial Disease. Does not produce the least disturbance of the head, stomach, or any unpleasant effects on the nervous system. Is free from all toxic action. All the usual drugs used in combination with quinine can be used with this entirely vegetable remedy. No troublesome incompatibilities.

We offer this as an *entity* to the profession for use as a *new combination of old drugs*. By the fairest tests it has been proven to be as decided an antiperiodic and antipyretic as quinine, and is applicable in the treatment of *all such diseases, and under the same circumstances*. As a tonic, one pill three times daily, or two at bed-time.

FORMULA.—Kaline Ext. 83 (Kentaurion Sessilifolio), Euonymin 2, Ext. Cepa A. 6, and Lupulin 9 in 100.

DOSE.—From one to two pills every two to three hours, until six to ten are taken, daily or during an intermission.

TESTIMONIALS.

I find Kaline Compound Pills to be equal to quinine.—W. F. STOKES, M.D., Stokes, Ill. Have given Kaline Compound Pills in all types of malarial fevers with gratifying results. I think it superior to quinine. Not a single patient complained of head symptoms after taking them. Have found them very pleasant for children.—S. D. WILLIAMS, M.D., Paris, Tenn.

Have tested Kaline Compound Pills in Pneumonia with excellent results. They seem to bid fair to be a desideratum long sought for in malaria.—J. S. TATUM, M.D., Hareldesville, Kentucky.

I like their action; it is certainly a good pill. I mean the Kaline Compound Pill.—W. A. DAENELL, M.D., Whitesboro, Tex.

Send me one thousand Kaline Compound Pills. I used them last year with much better results in all forms of malaria than I ever got from the use of quinine or its various combinations.—W. E. PUGH, M.D., New Birmingham, Texas

In hybrid continued fevers, with which we have been troubled in the past few years, it stands *par excellence*. In La Gripe it is the remedy.—DEERING J. ROBERTS, M.D., formerly Professor of Prin. and Pract. of Medicine in Med. Dept. University of Tennessee.

I have used Kaline Compound Pills for the last two years in all types of malarial fevers with most gratifying results. In malarial hematuria and chronic malaria it is prompt and effective.—W. J. WOODSON, M.D., Wrightsville, Ark.

A most excellent combination.—J. S. NOWLIN, M.D., formerly Prof. Gynecology and Diseases of Children, Med. Dept. University of Tennessee.

FOR SALE BY WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

Price, per 100, \$1.20. In lots of 1000, ten per cent. off.

Address inquiries and write for pamphlets on the subject to

HANDLY & CO.,

Corner Broad and Front Streets, Nashville, Tenn.

**KNABE,
EMERSON,
KIMBALL,** } **PIANOS.**

Kimball Pipe Organs,

**CLOUGH & WARREN,
KIMBALL,** } **REED ORGANS,**

Low Prices, * * *

*** * * Easy Terms**

ROBT L. LOUD,

212 N. Summer Street,

Nashville, Tenn.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



3 9015 07027 4157

PEACOCK'S BROMIDES

(SYR: BROM: COMP: PEACOCK.)

Each fluid drachm represents 15 grains of the Combined C. P. Bromides of Potassium, Sodium, Calcium, Ammonium and Lithium.

Uses: Epilepsy, Uterine Congestion, Headache, and all Congestive, Convulsive and Reflex Neuroses.

This preparation produces results which can not be obtained from the use of commercial Bromide substitutes.

DOSE.—One to two FLUID drachms, in WATER, three or more times a day.

CHIONIA FROM CHIONANTHUS

Uses: Biliaryness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and all Diseases Caused by Hepatic Torpor.

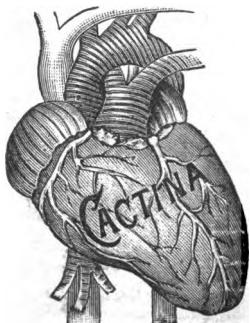
CHIONIA stimulates the Liver and restores it to a healthy condition, without debilitating the system by Catharsis; does not purge, per se, but under its use the Liver and Bowels gradually resume their normal functions

DOSE.—One Fluid Drachm three times a day.

SAMPLES SENT TO ANY PHYSICIAN WHO WILL PAY EXPRESS CHARGES.

PEACOCK CHEMICAL CO., ST. LOUIS.

CACTINA PILLETS



Indicated in abnormal heart action, mental depression, and general debility.

Cactina is the best cardiac and general tonic in the materia medica, and, therefore, indispensable in the treatment of every form of weakness.

Each Pillet represents one one-hundredth of a grain of Cactina—the active proximate principle of Cactus Mexicana.

DOSE.—One Pillet every hour, or less often, as indicated.

PRICE, PER BOTTLE (100 PILLETS), 25 CENTS.

Samples Mailed Free to any Physician Sending His Address.

SULTAN DRUG CO., St. Louis and London.



SOLUBLE ELASTIC CAPSULES.

The form in which remedial agents are to be administered is becoming more and more a question of much moment. Disappointment has often followed the administration of certain drugs in a form not easily soluble, and hence not quickly assimilable by a weak or debilitated digestive function.

By delicate and fastidious patients, moreover, nauseous drugs, being repugnant both to the palate and to the stomach, are refused and thus their use in such cases practically prohibited. It is possible, of course, in many instances, to disguise the taste and odor by means of liquid condiments, but thereby the disadvantage of an unduly large dose is experienced.

Soluble Elastic Capsules Overcome All These Objections.



10 GRAMMES.



5 GRAMMES.



2 1/2 GRAMMES.



10 MINIMS.

Prepared from the Finest French Gelatin by Improved Processes and Apparatus. Unexcelled in Quality.

SALOL COMPOUND:

Salol, 3 1/2 grs.

Copaiba Para, 10 grs.

Oleo res. Cubeb, 5 grs.

Pepsin Aseptic [1:300], 1 gr.

Physicians will, in view of their knowledge of the constituents of this formula, at once recognize the rational indications for its use.

THE MEDICINAL INGREDIENTS

whether or not of our own manufacture, are of the best quality obtainable.

AS TO SOLUBILITY,

the Capsule is easily dissolved by the gastric secretions, and so offers practically no hindrance to the action of the medicine in any stomach, however weak.

EASILY SWALLOWED

because of their lubricity.

PLEASE NOTE.

To any reader of the Southern Practitioner who will return to us this Coupon, with his name and address legibly written thereon, we will furnish, postage paid, specimens of Soluble Elastic Capsules of Salol Compound, also of Quinine.—the means par excellence for the administration of Quinine.

CUT THIS OUT.

DR.....

CUT THIS OUT.

Street No.....

City.....

County..... State

PARKE,
DAVIS & CO.,

Detroit. New York.
Kansas City U. S. A.

-- AND --
WALKERVILLE, ONT. I.